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Internationalism versus Nationalism

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To-day a similar stand is being made for freedom of conscience. Some 1,100 men are serving sentences with hard labour in prison because they are deemed to be soldiers, while their consciences absolutely forbid them so to regard themselves. Many of these men are serving their third or fourth sentence, nominally for disobedience to a military order, but actually because they have remained firm to those convictions which they have clearly stated to the Tribunals and Courts Martial before which they have been brought. A further 3,000 men have been transferred from prison to Home Office camps and settlements, where, though they have had some relief from the worst features of prison treatment, they are by no means free from penal conditions.

Our appeal to the conscience of the Nation is primarily concerned with the 1,100 men still in prison. Does imprisonment solve the problem set by these men, who owe allegiance to a law higher than that of the State? Can their treatment be regarded with equanimity by any believer in religious freedom? A number of these prisoners have already served sentences totalling two years' hard labour and are still being sent back to prison with only a brief change to the barrack's guard room between the completion of one sentence and the beginning of the next.

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These men have always expressed themselves as fully prepared to face the consequences of their action, and we believe that it is the power of God which has enabled them to endure all they have endured. Yet the stain on the conscience of the nation grows deeper, the longer it acquiesces in such persecution. Week by week men are being released because of physical or mental collapse. Some have died, and others are suffering from serious mental derangement.

Can God-fearing men and women stand aside and allow this unnecessary suffering to continue? It is indeed only a drop in the great ocean of suffering caused by the war. But at this dark hour of its history the nation can ill afford to condone injustice or to lower its standard of moral right.

Signed in and on behalf of London Yearly Meeting,  
 JOHN H. BARLOW, Clerk.  
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## Announcements.

Copies of the pamphlet on 'Capitalism and Education' may be obtained from 'The Athenæum' Literature Department. Price 2d., post free.

\* \* \*

A volume of essays reprinted from *The Athenæum*, entitled 'The Meaning of Reconstruction,' is in the press, and will shortly be published.

## Comments.

MR. W. M. HUGHES has arrived in this country again, ostensibly to take part in the deliberations of the Imperial Cabinet and Conference; he has, however, become a sort of guide, philosopher, and friend to the commercial jingoes. Mr. Hughes has a perfect right to publish his views about a Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific, as, misguided though those views are, it is an Imperial question. But when Mr. Hughes, within a day or two of his arrival, begins to lecture us on what our commercial and fiscal policy should be, he is guilty of unwarrantable interference in a matter which concerns this country, and not Mr. Hughes. It is a well-established principle within the British Empire that each self-governing area must determine its own fiscal policy because it is inextricably woven with general domestic policy. The Australians would rightly resent being hectorred by a British politician about their fiscal system. Our present fiscal system is not fundamentally wrong, as Mr. Hughes would make out, and when the froth of war passion has subsided the people of this country will not be led away by a will-o'-the-wisp like Mr. Hughes into the morass of economic militarism.

THE most astonishing of all Mr. Hughes's statements is that we need a man to organize the nation for peace. Mr. Hughes does not appear to have heard of Dr. Addison and the Ministry of Reconstruction. This Department of State exists, it is true, for a wider purpose than Mr. Hughes contemplates, but, within the scope of its powers as laid down by Parliament, it is presumably "organizing the nation for peace," though not, perhaps, with the dash which Mr. Hughes would desire.

So the country is committed to Imperial Preference. The announcement was made by Mr. Long, not by the Prime Minister. The statement was extracted from Mr. Bonar Law that Preference did not mean taxes on food. The next step was Sir Robert Borden's speech in which he asserted that the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference had not discussed the question. In his view the statement was one of domestic policy. Then we are told that it was discussed with the Imperial representatives last year. The Prime Minister in the meantime privately addressed a large deputation of the members of the National Union of Manufacturers, headed by Sir Edward Carson, who, in the new rôle of a captain of industry (tempy. as they say in the army), appears to have committed himself to Imperial

Preference. The Press Bureau issued an official report of this speech, having forbidden the publication of unofficial reports. The whole business is unsatisfactory. On such an important matter of policy the country has the right to expect a public announcement by the Prime Minister, explaining the reasons which have led the Government to adopt Imperial Preference, and defining precisely what the Government means by the term. The public are also entitled to know the views of the Government as to the bearing of this policy upon our relations with the Allies and the general post-war situation. So far as we can see, the country is by implication being committed to a large fiscal programme of a Protectionist character before there has been adequate public discussion of the merits of the question. We propose on a future occasion to deal with this aspect of national policy more fully.

THE newspapers, or rather the "stunt" press, have done their best to make the country forget that "there is a war on." The latest "stunt"—a disgusting word for a disgusting thing—has distracted it even more. A perusal of certain papers would give an impartial outsider the impression that this country was mainly peopled by aliens. The sober truth is that the aliens are an infinitesimal proportion of the population, and against the great majority not even a shred of suspicion can be brought. So far from Germans and Austrians being a menace to the national cause, the real fear is with regard to neutral aliens. The Government have given way to a manufactured public opinion, though the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill has not satisfied the mad mullahs of the press.

THE appointment of Mr. Clynes as Food Controller and Major Waldorf Astor as Parliamentary Secretary gives the country a combination which should be as successful as the Rhondda-Clynes combination. Major Astor has not the wide business experience which distinguished Lord Rhondda, but his general outlook on the problems of to-day and to-morrow will be in harmony with those of his chief. Now that the general organization of food control is laid down and the administration more or less settled, we hope that the new Food Controller and the Parliamentary Secretary will give some attention to the question of the food supply and its control during the transition period after the War. It also remains to be considered whether the control of the necessities of life should be allowed to pass again out of public hands.

THE Education Bill has now passed through the House of Lords, where it was in the charge of Lord Lytton, who on the second reading declared that the Bill subordinated industrial to educa-

tional considerations in the interest of the child. This is an ambitious claim which we wish was fully justified. We trust the Government will accept the Archbishop of York's suggestion that in rural districts residential continuation schools should be provided. This proposal will be found dealt with at greater length in the Supplement on 'Rural Education' published in *The Athenæum* for January last.

THE Committee on Banking Amalgamations was not a very courageous body, and its Report has done nothing to prevent new amalgamations. The Committee was afraid of a "money trust," but equally afraid of making any proposals to deal with the problem. Within the last nine or ten months eleven joint-stock banks have, through amalgamation, been converted into five. Immediately prior to the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry the National Provincial Bank and the Union of London and Smith's Bank were merged, and an amalgamation negotiated between Parr's and the London County and Westminster Bank. More recently a fusion took place between Barclay's Bank and the London Provincial and South-Western, the latter the result of an amalgamation at the end of last year. Then, also, the London City and Midland and the London Joint-Stock Bank have united. Now the announcement is made that the Treasury has sanctioned arrangements for the amalgamation of Lloyd's and the Capital and Counties Bank, and for "a union of interests" with the National Bank of Scotland and the London and River Plate Bank. The "money trust," for good or evil, is rapidly approaching realization. It is useless to attempt to avert its coming. One of two things remains to be done. The banking monopoly must either be subject to State regulation or be put under State ownership.

THE Trade Boards Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons without serious damage. The attempts to weaken the Bill in a vital part by substituting, in the case of proposed extensions of the Act, Provisional Orders for Special Orders, and by an amendment providing that Special Orders should not have effect unless they were confirmed by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, have happily been defeated. The Bill should soon be law, and we hope that the Ministry of Labour will take prompt steps towards putting the Act into operation.

WE publish elsewhere a plea for the formation of Local Reconstruction Councils, and shall be glad to receive information from our readers of any activities of this kind already in existence or which may be started.

## Internationalism versus Nationalism.

THE greatest war the world has ever seen has now raged for four years, drawing into it nation after nation, making month by month greater calls upon the man-power of the belligerent States, calling forth more and more determined efforts on the part of their populations, gradually obliterating the landmarks of pre-war achievement. For this terrible catastrophe the misguided ambitions and bad psychology of the rulers of Germany are to blame. There are those who seek to strike a nice balance of blame between the various European Powers. It is true that diplomacy was artificial, and therefore all the States of Europe, including Britain, were in a sense to blame, though the final responsibility rests with an inert public opinion which gave little or no attention to foreign affairs. Within the limits of the diplomatic system, Britain strove for the maintenance of peace. On more than one occasion Germany endangered peace. Finally, she precipitated war.

She has prosecuted the War in a way which has violated the feelings of the civilized world, by her deliberate abandonment of the international rules of warfare. The finest spirits in this country took up arms to end the nightmare of militarism and armaments, and to make the world safe for democracy. America entered the War for the same purpose. Unless this object is achieved, unless the possibility of war is reduced to a minimum, and opportunities provided for the free growth of a new international order, the War will have been a crime against human society and the peace a mockery, whose cynical provisions will bring to naught the sacrifices of Britain's manhood. The only victory worth the sacrifices of the War is the victory of the idea of the League of Nations over the idea of national individualism. Indemnities, annexations, Paris Conference resolutions, the "punishment" of Germany, or what not are red herrings of the worst kind. The eyes of the people must be directed towards ending for ever the system which the German Empire stands to defend, and establishing an era of international co-operation.

Unfortunately the statements of President Wilson, Lord Grey, and Mr. Asquith, defining the moral ends for which alone the sacrifice of human life is worth while, are in some danger of being temporarily sidetracked by those whose passions have clouded their judgment. One of the most disastrous results of Germany's deliberate barbarities has been to engender in the

hearts of some people a spirit of vindictiveness, revenge, and bitterness which is foreign to our spirit and traditions, and inimical to the future of international relations. They would degrade our moral to the level of that of the German military caste, and perpetuate and deepen international hatred. When the great need is for steady, sober determination to strive unceasingly for the liberty of the world, they appeal to the basest passions, and imperil the world's liberty.

But the greatest enemies of the human race to-day, the greatest traitors to the cause of democracy in this country, and indeed the world over, are those who, their judgments having been warped by the War, misread its lessons and urge the people of this and other countries along the road of materialism and militarism. Their only policy is to take a hair of the dog that bit us, to out-Prussia Prussia, and to convert the world alternately into a feverish race for wealth and a bloody shambles. The most prominent exponent of this school of thought is Mr. W. M. Hughes—a swashbuckling, truculent politician with a gift of speech. It is painful to remember that he was once a Labour man and a believer in democracy. In his speech at Cardiff a short time ago Mr. Hughes informed his hearers that he "was sick of this canting humbug about internationalism. Nationalism, not internationalism, was the policy for Britain." His conception of international relations after the War may also be gathered from his picture of the worker with the rifle strapped to his plough. In other words, his ideal is militarist nationalism, which is the mother of war. Mr. Hughes has lost no time in acquainting the British public with his views regarding commercial policy in the future. He is a neo-mercantilist, with a flair for super-organization and efficiency.

Mr. Hughes, and those who feel with him, may regard themselves as true Britishers and patriots; but, for the life of us, we cannot see how they differ from the hated Germans of the *Realpolitik* school. Their spiritual home is Germany and their apostle is List.

The policy of Mr. Hughes is anti-democratic; and it has no moral basis. Internationalism is not anti-nationalism, as Mr. Hughes appears to suppose; it is, however, an essential condition of human progress and welfare, and it is not "canting humbug." The worst form of "canting humbug" is that which talks of democracy and liberty, turns its back on internationalism, and embraces national-



ism as its goal; for nationalism becomes assertive, superior, intolerant, and narrow-minded, and therefore the reverse of democratic. The future of democracy rests upon a League of Nations and international co-operation. It does not rest primarily upon markets and raw materials. Says Mr. Hughes: "Labour must see to it that the conditions exist for permanent industrial prosperity; that our raw materials are organized and thoroughly controlled. Markets must be secured for the producer." The first thing that Labour must see to in the international sphere is that the aims for which the War has been fought are realized. Those aims are to be found in the speeches of Mr. Asquith and the statements of President Wilson.

After four years of the bloodiest warfare in human history, when almost every home in the land is desolated, when the best of our young manhood lies dead, when millions of children are fatherless and hundreds of thousands of wives are widows, when the nation needs wise and temperate leadership which will sustain its moral idealism, it must needs be fed by the "stunt" press with the views of its new hero, the egregious Mr. Hughes, with irrelevant trash about aliens, with mere hatred of the Hun. It will require every ounce of energy and determination if the end of the War is not to see the world madly pursuing false gods, and if democracy is to be saved from the new form of devil worship. The issue is between nationalism and internationalism; between the Prussianized Imperialism of Mr. Hughes and the League of Nations of President Wilson. There can be no compromise between the old order and the new. We must either get rid, as far as is humanly possible, of the causes of war and create an atmosphere and machinery for the development of internationalism, or cling to a system of conflicting nationalisms in unstable equilibrium. Mr. Hughes has asked that the Government shall declare its post-war policy. He hopes it will declare for economic warfare and all its implications. But if the Government is not to cut itself adrift from President Wilson, it must abide by the policy of internationalism and the League of Nations.

## Regional Reconstruction.

IT is much easier to discourse at large upon the future of humanity than to set about putting our own house in order. Hitherto the discussion of Reconstruction problems has been general in character. It has, moreover, been confined too much to committees appointed by the Government. Yet it is clear that if

Reconstruction is to be a reality it must be the business, not of Government Departments alone, but of the individual citizens of the country. There must be throughout the length and breadth of the land continuous discussion followed by a policy to be translated into achievement through Parliament, county and municipal authorities, public utility societies, co-operative societies, and voluntary associations of all kinds. There must be an informed public opinion working its will through every social agency, a simmer of activity transforming our social tissue to new or more clearly conceived purposes. Reconstruction is an international problem, an Imperial problem, a national problem. But it is also a regional, town, and village problem—a problem affecting every social group, whatever its purpose.

It was a wise policy which urged industries to organize for the purpose of hammering out an agreed programme for after the War, subject to State policy. It would be equally wise to encourage localities to do the same. There are already signs of a growing interest in the regional problems of Reconstruction. There is in North Wales a voluntary organization intent upon studying the needs of North Wales. A Reconstruction League has been established at Birmingham. In other places, often in a less formal way, people are taking thought for the future.

Nothing could be worse than that the Government should proceed to cover the country with local Reconstruction Committees. Such committees could only become sterile, and would not succeed in what after all is the most important thing—stimulating keen local interest in local problems and setting afoot untrammelled discussion of the needs of local life. Nor, in general, would it be any use pressing Local Authorities to set up official sub-committees for the purpose. Town and County Councils are even more out of touch with public opinion than the House of Commons. It is regrettable, though true, that the absence of the disciplinary influence of elections has tended to laxity on the part of public representatives, whilst the more public-spirited have been absorbed into the numerous committees which have come into existence for purposes connected with the War. Further, it is not universally true that the area of a Local Authority would necessarily be the best to come within the purview of a local Reconstruction organization.

It is essential that such organizations should spring into being spontaneously, taking their rise from the enthusiasm of those who are specially interested. They should be free from official influence, whether State or local. Their purpose would be primarily educational in a broad sense, by bringing people together for

discussion. They would be a ferment working in the localities, exerting healthy criticism, bringing outside achievement and experience to bear upon the standards of the locality, ventilating new ideas, disseminating knowledge, creating a new public opinion. Every local Reconstruction Council would tend to become a local "ginger group" of an effective kind. A "ginger group" within the House of Commons or upon a Town or County Council may be useful enough; but outside either it is irresistible. A Reconstruction Council may be concerned with a village, a town, or even a larger area. Indeed, there is much to be said for common discussion between the various Reconstruction Councils covering an area. A town is rarely a social and economic unit. Many Reconstruction problems are the problems not of a single administrative area, but of a "region" defined by complex racial, geographical, social, and economic influences. But in the last resort the area of operations is a secondary matter. The most important consideration is to bring together people of public spirit in the same district.

The range of problems to be considered by a local Reconstruction Council lacks neither interest nor variety. The questions fall naturally into two groups—those which would be decided nationally, Local Authorities carrying out the policy, and those which would be dealt with by local initiative. Take, as an example of the first kind of problem, that of the Poor Law. Already a Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee has reported on the transfer of Poor Law functions.\* How would the proposals made in the Report affect the town of X or the county of Y? What readjustments and developments would be necessary? What defects would need to be remedied? A consideration of these questions would cover a good deal of the realm of local government, bringing to light deficiencies in particular services, and, conversely, new possibilities for securing the welfare of the people of the locality. Or, again, take the Report of the Electrical Sub-Committee of the Coal Conservation Committee† and the Report of the Electrical Power Supply Committee.‡ Is the production of electricity to be in the hands of the State or a monopoly regulated by the State? How is the scheme to be administered? What should be the place of Local Authorities in the scheme? How can the use of electricity be extended in the locality? What are the possibilities of electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes? A locality which, with imagination, worked out the possible practical applications

of this form of power and set itself to exploit them to the fullest degree would revolutionize itself within the space of a generation. In health, cleanliness, and leisure the transformation might be little short of miraculous. Take again the Education Bill. When it is passed into law, it will need to be put into operation by Local Education Authorities. It may be adopted in a spirit of doing the minimum that is necessary or the maximum that is possible. A local Reconstruction Council could perform useful work by thinking out the ways in which such opportunities as the law affords may be fully utilized, and by seeking to extract from the cold letter of the statute a living policy of local education. Lastly, reference may be made to the Local Government Circular on Housing. What are the housing needs of the district in which a local Reconstruction Council exists? What kind of houses should be built to satisfy the needs of those who will occupy them? How can local material and good architectural traditions be utilized? What of provision for allotments, public recreation grounds, and so forth? Here is ample opportunity for useful work.

The range of questions on which initiative should preferably spring from the localities themselves is equally interesting and equally important. Nothing, for example, is more urgent than the consideration of the present unsatisfactory position of the local Civil Service. After an enlightened public opinion, there is no greater need than the establishment of a well-equipped, efficient, and adequately paid local administrative service. The pros and cons of developing local productive services should be passed under review. The possibility of establishing new industries should be considered. There is great scope in this direction in rural areas for the growth of industries closely connected with rural life. Nor should the social amenities of a locality be overlooked. Our towns, large and small, are often ugly through want of applied intelligence. They might be made beautiful if only people would add beauty as one of the necessary qualities of streets and buildings. Even street signs and lamp-posts need not be ugly. Once a local Reconstruction Council began to delve down into the life and organization of the locality in its attempt to make a survey of its activities, its accomplishments, and its weaknesses, its sins of omission and commission, it would not lack ample subjects for thought.

But its work would not be confined to the education of its members. It would fail of its purpose if it did not stimulate the local patriotism of the inhabitants of the locality, and arouse interest in local problems and in the local applica-

\* 'Transfer of Functions of Poor Law Authorities,' Cd. 8917.

† Cd. 8880.

‡ Cd. 9062.



tion of national problems. If local Reconstruction Councils were started all over the country, as they should be, they would be so many nuclei for the consolidation of public opinion upon many matters of vital interest and importance. They must, however, be free from all official control, whether national or local, though they might receive valued assistance both from the Government and Local Authorities in the way of information. On the other hand, the Ministry of Reconstruction would surely look with favour upon any means which would rouse the citizens of the country to their responsibilities for the future welfare of the community; and Local Authorities could hardly cavil at the activities of bodies whose main object would be to strengthen real interest in the problems of local politics. Criticism and advice from local Reconstruction Councils would at least be wholesome for Local Authorities, even if they were not palatable.

Reconstruction is not a nostrum to be manufactured in a State factory. The people will assuredly get the measures for which they press. A strong, live public opinion is the surest means to sound Reconstruction. If the enthusiasm which has been devoted to the work of the War can be carried into the work of the post-war period, if the energy which has been thrown into destruction for a moral end can be directed to construction for a moral end, then Reconstruction will be a living movement bringing forth its fruit in its season.

## The Population Question.

THE tremendous ferocity of the recent fighting in France and the multiplication of casualties which every battle brings turn one's thoughts away from the more remote economic reactions of the War, and force upon the attention the hideous fundamental fact of the slaughter and its effect in weakening national resources. That old phrase "the population question," which for so long has covered both the amiable stupidities of innumerable faddists and the somewhat unreal dialectic of a select and self-satisfied coterie of theorists, has suddenly received a new and fearful meaning. It now denotes a problem of vital importance.

Unfortunately that does not mean that the subject is any less liable to be misunderstood than it was when misunderstandings were less fraught with peril to the country than they are to-day. Before the War there was no topic on which the vulgar men who talk loudly in railway carriages and the refined men who talk loudly in clubs were accustomed to lay down the law with

a more sublime insensibility to the morasses of ignorance and inconsistency that impeded their understanding of the problem they were discussing. We have all listened time and again to confident and elaborate arguments which had as their basis the supposition that a decline in the birthrate and a decline in the population are identical things. It is the same to-day. Indeed, confusion of thought is even more prevalent now, for bustle and weariness obscure essential distinctions, and men do not examine with a critical eye the hopes in which they seek a refuge from depression. Facile and unfounded hopes are among the dangers of the present time. They divert attention from realities. They blunt the edge of effort in directions where effort is needed.

In regard to the problem of population a delusive optimism may be engendered by two very different types of opinion. On the one hand, people who have heard of "overpopulation," without understanding what the word really means, will comfort themselves with the reflection that there will be no "overpopulation" after the War. They will talk with learned muddle-headedness of Malthus, and with pious superstition of the "law of compensation" which will redeem the losses of war through the lessened pressure of the "law of diminishing returns." When you are distraught with passionate longing and the heart is sick with hopes deferred, there is something peculiarly comforting in the apparent solidity and detachment of icy reasoning and the glitter of technical phrases, and these qualities are especially evident in the arguments which seem to show that the reduction of the population will cure unemployment and reconstruct the economic stability of the nation by raising the "margin of production." On the other hand, those who consider the reduction of population to be an unmixed evil tend to find consolation in an opposite, but equally delusive form of optimism. They reflect that before the War the growth of population was restricted by the deliberate limitation of births, by the lateness of marriage, by shameful carelessness of infant life. They argue that the endowment of motherhood, the differential taxation of the unmarried, and State action designed to limit infant mortality, will remove these checks to population, and thus rapidly make good the losses of war.

Both these types of opinion are delusive, and both depend upon the same fallacious premise. For in both cases the assumption is that the population question is one of quantity and not of quality. Of course, this is not really true. "Overpopulation" as an economic fact can have only one meaning. It can only mean that the ratio between the commodities which the population needs and the commodities which



it is capable of producing is dangerously large. And it follows that overpopulation cannot be remedied by the slaughter of soldiers. War does not merely reduce the population—it alters its quality. It slays those who are strong to labour, and leaves the nation with a greater proportion of persons too young or too old or too feeble to produce more than they consume. To suppose that the economic dangers of overpopulation can be removed by war is mere moonshine. But, similarly, it is absurd to urge that the loss of population can be made good for economic or military purposes by an immediate increase of the birthrate or by the reduction of infant mortality. It may be a hard saying, but it is an equally hard and indubitable fact that an increase in the number of babies would for a number of years increase, and not lessen, that disproportion between producers and consumers which is an inevitable consequence of war.

Is there, then, no remedy? If there were none, a merciful man might feel inclined to leave erroneous opinions unexposed to delude and comfort as many as possible. But the fact is that these delusions stand in the way of sound Reconstruction. For by facing the truth in all its nakedness we can find various ways by which it is possible to advance thoughtfully and manfully to better conditions.

The War has cut off in their strength a vast army of productive labourers. But against this loss it is possible to make headway in two directions: people who were not workers before can be induced to become productive; and those who are already engaged in production, or would in any case become productive on attaining a certain age, can have their hands strengthened so that they may be enabled to produce more than otherwise would have been within their capacity.

It would require a treatise on national economy fully to reveal the vistas of possible progress which open up from these two roads of advance. But a very little thought is sufficient to give some indication of the various forms of development which can be considered under these headings, and of the special problems associated with some of them. The most obvious method of replenishing the ranks of industry has already been tried during the War. The extended employment of women has, however, its dangerous side. It not only tends to limit the birthrate, but—and this is much more to the point—it may remove many infants from the care of their mothers, and by impoverishing their nurture militate against the rebuilding of the nation's strength. Another, though less important development, might come from the application of definite discouragements to idleness in the case

of well-to-do men. It should be possible to arrange for a specially high rate of income tax to be imposed on all able-bodied males who could not show that they were engaged in work of national importance, though obviously the definition of such work would need to be much more generous and elastic than it has been during the War, and it might be very difficult to devise a scheme which would not embarrass the career of an artist or man of letters whose work was in advance of contemporary taste.

On the second line of development the experience of the War should also be useful. The conditions of war have revealed the extent to which industry was hampered in the past by the shortsighted policy of cutting rates and by the prevalence of conditions injurious to the workmen's health and contentment. The discouragement of luxury by carefully devised taxation and by the education of taste might stimulate production, for it might make it more evident to the workers, because it would make it more true, that their interest lay in producing as much as possible. When productive resources are devoted to the service of luxury the workman naturally feels that he has little interest in securing a large output.

The greatest development of all, however, must come through education. The young must be fitted for the great task which lies before them. And yet, if education is the most certain hope, there is nothing easier than to spoil everything by a system of education which is based upon a narrow view of purely economic ends. Vocational training designed to produce quick returns is a perilously seductive ideal. It is of the essence of sound education to be farsighted. And even if the inquiry is limited to the special problem of making good the economic losses of war, it is still necessary to take a large view. The reduction of man-power by slaughter makes it imperative that we should search carefully for special ability, so that every useful talent may be employed to the fullest advantage. But that means that general education must be wide and varied in scope, and must be carried on until the real bent of the child's mind has shown itself. Only so can the school be an efficient instrument for the selection of special ability. Again, modern industry is always changing: its efficiency depends upon its adaptability, upon the readiness with which it can be adjusted to new needs, upon its rapidity in making use of new inventions. Hence it demands in the workman, far more than any specialized technical skill, a certain quickness of intelligence and that aptitude for learning new things which it is one of the main functions of general non-vocational education to produce. Even so the purely economic advantages of an

improved general education are not exhausted. The misdirection of productive effort which springs from a demand for expensive luxuries can be countered by the education of taste. The cultivation of simple tastes, and training which leads men to spend their leisure in seeking the abiding joys provided by literature and art and the study of nature, are not only good in their direct results, but are, in the simplest and most obvious sense of the word, "economic." General mental enlightenment and enlarged sympathies and all that we mean by "citizen education" have a direct and profound influence upon economic prosperity. From these things come better understanding between classes and nations, the avoidance of industrial and international disputes and the waste which they occasion, and that vigilant criticism of Government which makes for governmental efficiency and checks governmental extravagance.

And, after all, the "population question" as shaped by the War is not merely an economic question. Wealth is at best only a means to good life; and the death-roll of war has done more than reduce the productive capacity of the race. It has robbed the world of thousands upon thousands of young and generous spirits, in whose ardour and intelligence and high ideals the chief hope of mankind was to be found. It has saddened and disheartened those who are left. Only by earnest effort to recreate in the minds of the rising generation something of the nobility and generosity of soul which were in those who are gone can we hope to make real headway against the tide of evil. That is the most serious part of the whole "population question." It is not visionary, but merely sound common sense, to regard the work of dealing with it as the most urgent and important of all the tasks of Reconstruction.

Since the above was written an account has appeared in the press of the theory of an Italian writer who argues that the recovery of the race will be facilitated by the disproportion between the sexes produced by the War. There will be more efficient "sexual selection," and only the women who are most fitted to be the mothers of the next generation are likely to be married. It may perhaps be observed here that, whatever may be the strength of the forces making for such "sexual selection" as is presupposed in this theory, they will only operate to a full extent if the distribution of the population after the War is such that the proportion between the sexes is the same in every district. If the young unmarried men are segregated either by the continuance of military camps for training purposes or by the geographical concentration of

industries which employ chiefly male labour, the tendency will be, not for the selected women of all districts, but for all the women of particular districts, to be married. This is a subject which perhaps requires special attention at the hands of those concerned with schemes of rural Reconstruction and agricultural development. For already before the War the ratio of males to females was above the average in rural districts.

## Australia and the German Colonies.

IF one can reach any conclusions from the cables sent to Australia, there apparently is an impression in Great Britain that the Dominions have very decided opinions as to the disposal of the German colonies. Estimable people, from Lord Leverhulme down to the editors of some of those Tory dailies whose opinions are sedulously cabled here to feed the Australian demos, seem to think that Britons overseas are so determined to stick to the captured colonies that were Downing Street to suggest a return of the possessions to their former owners, the Dominions would rise in wrath, withdraw their troops from the War, and "cut the painter." To what extent this is true of Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand I cannot say. But certainly it is not true of Australia. London is threatened with a second oratorical deluge from Mr. Hughes. Whatever he may say concerning Australia's wishes is his own personal opinion, or at most that of the capitalistic Cabinet of which he is the insecure head. Australia as a whole has no opinion on the subject, for the matter has not been fully discussed.

In July of last year Senator Bakhap moved a resolution in the Senate expressing appreciation and approval of Mr. Walter Long's statement that no German colonies would be restored to Germany. The resolution then went on to declare "that any proposal to restore the captured German territories in the vicinity of the Australian continent will be particularly distasteful to the people of the Commonwealth, and prejudicial to their interests as well as to the future peace of the world." After a comparatively short debate, in which only one speaker, a Labour member, opposed the resolution, the motion was carried, and sent down to the House of Representatives for its concurrence. Then came the big strike, which completely blotted out all minor matters, with the result that the Representatives found no



time to give their support to the Senate's resolution. Declarations of a similar character have been made by Anti-German Leagues, All-British Leagues, and similar hysterical bodies such as breed prolifically amid the swamps of war. On the other side, we have a resolution submitted to the New South Wales Political Labour League Conference in June, 1917, "that the neutralization or internationalization of the captured islands of the Pacific would be a good settlement of the questions of the Pacific." The jingo newspapers of the Commonwealth, *i.e.*, those which are supporting the present National Government, have occasionally poured out sub-leaders accepting the opinions made for them in Printing House Square. These articles, however, have never produced any discussion or correspondence, and one may safely say that Australia as a whole has no considered opinions on the subject. I have endeavoured to ascertain from the rank and file, as well as from the leaders of the Labour Party, some statement of their views. So far as the former are concerned, their attitude is well expressed in the statement of one of their number: "The average Australian does not care a cherry-stone about the German colonies." Those whose ideas go further and are of anti-annexationist hue seldom make their voices heard, for were any one to deal at all critically with the question on a public platform he would in all probability find himself the victim of the War Precautions Act within twenty-four hours. It is impossible for England to realize the length to which the censorship and general repression of speech have gone in Australia, and so those who have old-fashioned 1914 views as to the future of the German colonies either cannot or dare not make them public. Let me, therefore, present for British readers such ideas as are moving under the surface—ideas which cannot with safety be expressed here in press or on platform.

The Australian, it may be said at once, does not want to be bothered with the possession and management of any more territory. The continent alone is quite big enough, if not too big, to occupy his attention for a century to come. The land is still little more than scratched, and big problems of water conservation, internal communication, the exploitation of mineral resources, and the development of industries promise to absorb all Australia's energy for many decades, without the distraction of handling dependencies. Population is wanted here, and capital in large quantities; therefore we cannot afford to offer the immigrant or the capitalist a choice between Australia and New Guinea. Let us get our own 3,000,000 square miles populated and developed; let us get rid of that menace of an empty tropical north; then

perhaps we might think of expansion. At present the Northern Territory and Papua are big enough tropical burdens on our shoulders; for Heaven's sake don't add German New Guinea, even to satisfy the Imperialists, the Tory scribes, and the capitalist.

But, says our political mentor, you must have the colonies, partly in order to prevent the Germans from establishing naval and military strongholds at your back door, and partly to save the poor natives from the "bloody and brutal rule" of the Hun (*Daily Mail* extract cabled to Australia, March 1, 1918). The first argument carries some weight in tramcar and public-house discussions; it even influenced the Senate, but to the thinking Australian it means very little. For two reasons. First, Germany was in New Guinea long before the War, yet, in spite of her alleged comprehensive preparations for a bid at world dominion, she equipped New Guinea and Samoa so badly that small detachments from Australia and New Zealand captured them without difficulty. The lesson of this is that should Germany regain these Pacific possessions they will be of no real military or naval use to her in future wars against us, unless she is prepared to fortify and man them so strongly as to render it impossible for Australasia, aided if necessary by neighbouring Powers and the British fleet, to capture them. Looked at in this light, the possible future menace to Australia becomes ludicrous.

Secondly, the argument is based on the continuance of the old international morality, is one of military necessity, and is thus in direct antagonism to every hope that a new world order is to emerge from the conflict. We cannot speak with two voices. We cannot, on the one hand, declare that we are fighting for non-material ideals, and then, making a *volte-face*, put forth a claim for territorial aggrandizement. We cannot talk of a new world, ruled by international right and a League of Nations, we cannot urge self-determination and disarmament, if at the same time we demand in the most approved ancient manner that the spoils are to go to the victors, and that military necessity impels us to stick to whatever we have grabbed. Australia, or at any rate organized Labour, stands solid for the new order. At every conference it passes resolutions in favour of those ideals for which Labour stands in Great Britain. It wants to make an end of the old international code, and recognizes that this cannot be done if the coming peace treaty is based on such principles as the annexation of the German colonies would involve.

The second argument—that of saving the native population from the hideous rule of the Hun—brings a smile to the face of the Australian.



He knows something about the treatment of native races by the white man. He remembers that for sixty years after the first British settlement in Australia the life of the aboriginals was hellish. He has heard of Putumayo and the Congo. He knows a little—unfortunately, too little—of the way in which his fellow-countrymen handle natives or indentured Indians in the plantations of Papua and Fiji. He has such a bad opinion of the way in which some capitalists would like to treat him that he has no illusions as to what is done to niggers. No nation has touched native populations with clean hands, and Germany, when faced with the problem of subduing a big native race, has only followed precedents set by others.

Of other arguments one need say little, though all count. For instance, if Germany does not regain her colonies, does it follow that Britain automatically gets them? Might not one or more of our Allies ask for New Guinea as part of the spoils? The Yellow Peril is still sufficiently terrifying to the Australian to make him prefer Germany—especially a democratized Germany—as a neighbour to any Oriental power. Besides, he admits in his quieter moments the right of Germany to have colonies. He has seen the zeal with which German settlers have hewn flourishing communities out of the bush in South Australia and Queensland, and will whisper in your ear that “them bloomin’ Germans is some of the best immigrants Australia ever got.” Hence, if Germany is over-crowded and wants room for expansion, “Let ’em have it, and good luck to ’em.”

But perhaps the strongest argument against the annexation of German New Guinea by Australia lies in the danger to the standard of our public life. The White Australia policy is simply the outward and visible sign of our fear that close intercourse with coloured peoples will undermine our democratic stamina. It is not

merely that we fear low wages, a low standard of living, and the propagation of half-breeds. We are convinced that if we have dealings with coloured peoples, and begin to play the ruler over them, we shall develop the Anglo-Indian mind. We shall become autocratic, accept the Aristotelian justification of slavery, and, from looking with proprietorial slave-master’s eye on the negro, pass on to see our fellow-Australians through the same eye. We don’t want to develop Curzons, Milners, and Cromers here. We would rather have windy Welshmen.

Such, then, are the sentiments which, though still vague, are shaping themselves in the mind of the average Australian. We don’t want to be worried with any more territory than we have to-day. We hope that things will be so straightened out that the world may be given a real chance to heal its wounds and start out on a new track of international amity. We are adamant in our determination to maintain the White Australia ideal, and any attempt to break it would bring that disruption of which your British omniscients prate. But we don’t want to be compelled to lord it over coloured races, and thus build up a double standard of political morality. You can send us Governors to amuse our idle rich. You can create a line of Australian lords, though we don’t like it. You can find Tory seats for our cast-off politicians, and bombard our completely discredited Premier with gold bricks of municipal freedom. But don’t talk of our “inflexible determination” to stick to the other fellow’s colonies. Don’t make that “inflexible” lie a reason for fighting to the bitter end. Above all, don’t use it as a cloak to conceal—an excuse to justify—the annexationist desires of the Pan-Angles.

That is what the Australian thinks about the German colonies, so far as he has thought about them.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN.

*Australia, March, 1918.*

## Art and Life.

### An English Peasant.

I SHOULD like to have introduced you to “Old Buckley” as I knew him, but he has slept peacefully in the village churchyard for over a dozen years. He was worth knowing, and I will try to make my memory of him live for a brief moment on paper.

A very broad, powerful man he was to look at, walking with a slight limp, owing to an injury got while tree-felling; a square, strong face, framed in grey whiskers in the old style,

the face itself being shaven; keen blue eyes with heavy, overhanging eyebrows, and a wonderful mouth. It could express as he talked all the shades of scorn, anger, and derision; it was a mouth that suited his voice, and both were surely meant for a great orator, and not for a labourer.

For “labourer” your city worker would have called him, not knowing what a multitude of crafts is covered by that term. The hedges he

cared for were splashed more neatly than any for miles around; his garden was beautifully kept; of fisherman's lore he was a past master. With his own hands he made and fixed two oaken fire-places in his cottage, which are now in their beautiful natural colouring a joy to look upon. His duties were various, and all of them were done well, with that sort of extra flourish of well-doing that recalls the craftsman of the Middle Ages. His dress, save on Sundays and holidays, was always the old smock-frock, beautifully stitched, and I think he was the last man in the neighbourhood to wear it.

He lived on the edge of Shakespeare's country, in the Southern Midlands; but his family did not belong to those parts. His grandfather came from Gloucestershire to be caretaker of a reservoir for a canal company, back in the days when canals were described as "great undertakings," and the Duke of Bridgwater was a national hero. Buckley succeeded his grandfather, and worked sixty-seven years for the company.

He only travelled as much as forty miles once in his life, and that was for a brief visit to relatives in a manufacturing town. The crowds of people there troubled him greatly, and he could not understand why they were always "tearing" about the streets. He was glad to get back to his own home, a mile from any village.

One experience during his holiday he enjoyed—a visit to the Museum. There was a fine collection of British birds in it, which he hailed joyfully, and he was soon the centre of an admiring crowd of Grammar School boys, who forgot to laugh at his rough dialect as he described the haunts and habits of his familiar winged friends. Lucky their own teachers if they ever obtained from the boys such keen attention as they gave this illiterate countryman.

Illiterate he was in the fullest sense of the word; he could neither read nor write. But he valued education, for in the days when schooling was dear and was regarded as something of a luxury, he kept his three children at school until they were well into the teens of years. Though he never spoke of it, there must have been some feeling of resentment always deep in his heart that education had been denied him, for he hated to see any one reading, and none of his family ever read book or paper in his presence.

He had one link with the great world. Fishing parties used to come to the reservoir—friends of directors of the company—and it was his task to get bait for them, and to row them about in the big flat-bottomed iron boat which still carries fishing parties on the pool, and has nearly reached its hundredth year. Among these people he was a great character, and when fish were shy they were quite content to sit and listen to his talk. That wonderful voice of his

went up and down the scale most musically; he broadened the vowels and drew out the syllables of his words more even than the village natives, so that apart from the matter of his discourse it was a pleasure to hear him talk.

His views on all the subjects he discussed were free, independent, and entirely his own. As to religion he was something of a heathen. He believed in God, Maker of the Universe, but refused to believe that He had any interest in the affairs of men, or that any prayers or deeds of men could move Him; so, not being a hypocrite, he did not attend church. This troubled the village parson greatly, for he was a conscientious man; and occasionally he screwed up his courage sufficiently to pay a visit to old Buckley and argue with him. He usually departed in a towering rage, leaving his parishioner in a state of most un-Christian exultation.

As to his politics; those who think that all "unrest" is fomented by demagogues and agitators would have thought that he had been a lifelong listener to the street-corner orator.

He had the most profound contempt for all the farmers round, and was at no pains to hide his feelings. Their dilatory ways and poor farming, their vain endeavours to play the part of country squire—these things he lashed with his tongue mercilessly and virulently, and they hated him for it. That any one of the rank of a labourer should dare to criticize them stung them fearfully. Therefore his days were considerably enlivened by a series of feuds with the men who farmed the land around the pool. Occasionally he was a little inconvenienced by them. There was no road to his house, so when he wanted a load of coal he had to ask permission of some farmer to allow it to be drawn through his fields. When relations were very strained the coal had to be brought to the further side of the pool by road, shovelled into the boat, and so brought home a boatload at a time; but that was a tedious job.

Sometimes the farmers used to write and complain of him to the company; but his employers knew his worth, and these complaints went into the waste-paper basket. One farmer wrote and told the chairman that he had seen Buckley very drunk. On his next visit the chairman lectured Buckley solemnly, and gave him five shillings with which to repeat the offence. In justice to Buckley it must be said that only occasionally he drank too much; and to balance this failing he looked upon smoking as a contemptible vice.

A rough customer, you will say. Not so. To his women-folk he was most kind and considerate, to children loving and gentle, and his hospitality was fine. A tramp he would welcome with open arms. "Betsy," he would say, "here's



a poor gentleman would like a bit of something " ; and in the tramp must come. The best in the house was set before him, and Buckley would himself draw a glass of ale to crown the repast.

There was a clergyman of a neighbouring parish who was a naturalist, a scholar, and a recluse, misunderstood and disliked by his own parishioners. He often came down to the pool to fish and talk with Buckley. On the morning after Buckley died he came down with his rod as usual. When he was told the news he wept openly and unashamed, and it was many a long day before he came to fish again. He begged as a favour to be allowed to officiate at the funeral. He had never tried to convert Buckley ; he loved him in spite of his heresies.

I sometimes wonder what Buckley's career would have been had he not worked for the

company. A servile labourer he never would have been ; would he have become the village ne'er-do-well and poacher, or would he have sought freedom in the army or the Colonies ?

As it was, though his wage was small it was considerably higher than a farm labourer's, and for the period and locality was ample for comfort. He had a good house and garden, his coal at pit-head prices, and plenty of wood for nothing. He usually rented the banks, and then harvested the hay and let the keep. Also he had a pension to look forward to when past work, and if his wife had outlived him there would have been a pension for her too.

Imagine the village labourer of the past fifty years with such good conditions and such a free hand in his work—and what a different England !

JESSIE HARVEY.

## The Play-scene in 'Hamlet' Restored.

### I. Lock and Key (*continued*).

THE presence of the dumb-show and its relation to the general framework of 'Hamlet' have been explained in the earlier portion of this article. The explanation is a purely technical one, and, provided we understand that Claudius was not watching the pantomime, the foregoing discussion of the dramatist's technique does not affect our enjoyment of the play one way or the other. But there is another explanation to be considered, a dramatic one, that which Shakespeare himself provides. Being the artist he was, Shakespeare could not possibly allow this key-stone dumb-show, forced upon him by the constructional necessities of his edifice, to remain crudely obtruding itself into the midst of the Play-scene, an obvious and undisguised dramatic subterfuge. 'Hamlet' is the only purely Shakespearian play in which a dumb-show appears, though the device was exceedingly common in Elizabethan drama. We may therefore legitimately suppose that Shakespeare held stage-tricks of this kind in contempt, as well he might. Accordingly, in all probability, he had a double incentive to make him cover up his tracks in the business. In any case, he clearly took no small pains to do so, and in the effort he produced an exquisite piece of bizarre work, the discovery of which gave me more enjoyment than any other treasure brought back from the present voyage of exploration.

What Shakespeare did was this. He concealed the fact that the dumb-show is the key-stone of

one of the arches in the main structure by making it also the cusp of a delicately chiselled and beautifully poised inner arch, which spans the Play-scene itself, and along which he carved a very fascinating and entertaining series of grotesques. At one end of the span he placed a Herod and a Termagant, at the other a Richard Hunchback from an early Elizabethan chronicle play, and between them are all the players of the Gonzago-troupe, including the clown who does not play. These figures are screwing up their eyes, contorting their mouths and blabbering with their lips, in the most ridiculous fashion possible. And chief of the band, in the place of honour above the cusp, is to be seen the bust of the First Player, making more "damnable faces" than them all. He holds a scroll in his hand, on which the words "posy-prologue" are visible ; on his shoulder is perched the most fearful wild-fowl imaginable, to wit a horned raven throwing open its beak like the lid of one of Dame Quickly's pint pots ; while his cap bears the awe-inspiring motto "REVENGE." Lastly, the finishing touch, beneath the dumb-show medallion there is a second scroll, upon which is cut the quaint device : "Miching Mallecho." But I write in riddles. The reader must forgive me for allowing the lovely drollery of the whole thing to carry me away before I have let him into the secret. In brief, my contention is that Shakespeare made the First Player his scapegoat for the dumb-show.

Critics have seen that the dumb-show creates difficulties in regard to Claudius ; they have not



seen that it creates difficulties quite as great in regard to Hamlet. For what is he to make of this premature exhibition of his mouse-trap in all its naked outline? Is he to be held responsible for the dumb-show? Will he not rather be exceedingly annoyed at its appearance? There can be no doubt at all that it made him very angry indeed; and his comment, "Marry this is miching mallecho, it means mischief," shows upon whom he fastens the blame. For "miching mallecho" refers not to the crime of Claudius, but to the *surreptitious iniquity* of the First Player, who has introduced the dumb-show, despite his knowledge that Hamlet hates such vulgarities, and so has almost ruined the Prince's plot. To make the point clear, it will be necessary to review briefly the relations between Hamlet and the players before the Play-scene commences.

Hamlet is delighted to welcome the players to Elsinore; they afford a refreshing diversion from the burden of his thoughts. He selects immediately a rather bombastic passionate speech from a 'Dido and Æneas' play, and bids the First Player recite it. This the latter does with such fire and effect that Polonius at any rate is greatly impressed; he is evidently a vigorous elocutionist. The arrangements for the performance of a play are then made; and, when the First Player next appears, Hamlet is giving him instructions as to how the all-important "dozen or sixteen lines," inserted by the Prince's own hand, are to be delivered. Commentators have dwelt much upon this conversation, since it appears to let us into Shakespeare's own views about the methods of his craft; but in so doing they have tended to forget its connexion with the Hamlet-story. Now, in the first place, it is clear from Hamlet's words that his inserted speech, which is, of course, now written, is to be one of "passion," and that the passion referred to is not love, but anger or crime—the passion of the torrential, tempestuous, whirlwind species, which the Herods and the Termagants of the old plays so grossly exaggerated. In the second place, it is clear that, despite his general approval of the rendering of the Pyrrhus speech,\* Hamlet is nervous, very nervous, about the First Player's capacity to recite his lines properly. This is natural, of course, seeing that the speech is to be the chief instrument in his unmasking of the King. Yet Hamlet, it is quite obvious, is not thinking primarily about Claudius at all; he is thinking of his lines. He wants full justice done to his essay in the art of drama. Note, too, what it is particularly that he fears:—

"If you *mouth* it, as many of our players do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. Nor *do not saw* the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently.... O, it offends

\* Hamlet's comment is restrained. "Tis well" is all he says.

me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow *tear a passion to tatters*, to the very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings, who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but *inexplicable dumb-shows and noise*: I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it out-Herods Herod; pray you, avoid it.... O, there be players that I have seen play, and heard others praise, and that highly, not to speak it profanely, that, neither having the accent of Christians nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor man, have so *strutted and bellowed*, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably."

Do not these words throw a very remarkable light upon what happens immediately after in the Play-scene? First of all we have one of those dumb-shows that Hamlet hates—here, alas! only too explicable—foisted into the play by the leader of the company in his "pitiful ambition" to make a fine display before the Court. Next we have a ridiculous "posy-prologue," which Hamlet contemptuously dismisses, also to be attributed, we must suppose, to our friend the First Player. After the play begins, however, all goes well until Lucianus enters with his "vial." He comes on at line 255, and he begins to speak at line 266. What is he doing all the time? He is making mouths, grimacing, strutting about the stage; in short, he is doing just those very things which Hamlet had strictly enjoined the First Player to avoid. Hamlet is stung to anger, this time more violent than before. "Begin, murderer!" he shouts at him; "leave thy damnable faces and begin. Come: the croaking raven doth bellow for revenge." The first sentence is obvious enough in intention; but what does Hamlet mean by the "croaking raven"? The critics have shown that the phrase is a telescoped edition of the following two lines from 'The True Tragedy of Richard the Third':—

The screeking Rauen sits croking for reuenge.

Whole heards of beasts comes bellowing for reuenge.

But no critic has observed the point of the quotation in Hamlet's mouth. 'The True Tragedy,' an old chronicle play belonging to the Queen's company of actors, was probably well known to Shakespeare's contemporaries as an extreme example of rant, the speech from which these lines are quoted being a particularly outrageous specimen of its quality. The purpose of Hamlet's words, therefore, is clear. He is exhorting the player, in bitter sarcasm, to bellow the critical speech of the evening in the robustious, ranting manner of the old chronicle plays—in short, to "o'er-do Termagant and out-Herod Herod."

And who is this Lucianus? Who but the First Player himself? Hamlet had entrusted him with his "speech," and had (politely) warned him not to mouth, bellow, or strut as he delivered it. Surely, we need not hesitate to assume that the warning and the sarcasm were

addressed to the same person. The assumption, however, brings us up against the vexed problem of the identification of Hamlet's inserted speech, over which much paper and ink have been expended. The speech, as we have seen, was one of passion, and the only other lines in the Gonzago-play which would answer to this description are those of Baptista, which would be spoken by the boy in the cast. Moreover, it is the words of the murderer which cause Claudius to blench, and there is therefore a strong presumption that they were Hamlet's contribution. It is to them that he directs Horatio's close attention before the play begins, and to them also that he refers in his glee after the play is over. Lastly, they are the only words of the play which point directly at the crime of Claudius. And has any critic noticed how precise the reference is?—

Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time agreeing,  
Confederate season else no creature seeing,  
Thou mixture rank, of midnight weeds collected,  
With Hecate's ban thrice blasted, thrice infected,  
Thy natural magic and dire property,  
On wholesome life usurp immediately.

What are these words but a condensation of the description of the poisoning in the Ghost's speech? Listen:—

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,  
With juice of cursed Hebona in a vial,  
And in the porches of mine ears did pour  
The leperous distilment; whose effect  
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,  
That swift as quicksilver it courses through  
The natural gates and alleys of the body,  
And with a sudden vigour it doth posset  
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,  
The thin and wholesome blood: so did it mine.

The "secure hour," the foul nature of the drug, its swift effect upon the "wholesome" body: all are the same. These considerations, taken in conjunction with our unmasking of the First Player, should leave no doubt on the matter. The poisoner's speech is Hamlet's echo of his father's words, and the poisoner is the rascally leader of the Gonzago troupe. And should some one still object that there are only six, and not "some dozen or sixteen," lines, we must remind him that the speech is interrupted by Claudius; doubtless there was a second part to say after the deed was done. While we must refer those who find this stilted commonplace unworthy of Hamlet's genius to the equally stilted love-poem to Ophelia, and the admission of the poet that he was "ill at these numbers."

This by-play between Hamlet and the First Player is a thing of sheer delight from the artistic point of view. How delightful it is we cannot now inquire. We are fitting our lock together, and it is not yet in working order. Suffice it to have established the presence in the Play-scene of a comic under-plot which continually threatens

to interfere with the operation of Hamlet's main purpose—the unkennelling of Claudius's guilt. But our process of re-assembling the parts is going forward; we have already dealt with seven of our preliminary questions, not to mention one or two additional difficulties which have cropped up on the way. Those that remain, however, are, with one exception, the most important of all, since they affect the lost plot of the whole play. The exception is a point that stands by itself. Let us deal with it, therefore, first.

"What do you call the play?" asks Claudius. "The Mouse-trap. Marry how? Tropically," replies Hamlet, according to the modern text. The commentators have pointed out that "tropically" means "figuratively." Now it is probable that Hamlet, who is speaking very rapidly (the punctuation of modern editions, as usual, prevents us from realizing Shakespeare's intentions\*), wished his uncle to understand what he said in this sense, for he underlines it, as it were, in the phrase "the image of a murder" which immediately follows. But what he really said was "marry how trapically." This is the reading of the First Quarto, and the First Quarto, as I hope sometime to show, has every right to be considered as an authority in the matter of doubtful readings. "Marry how? Tropically," is colourless, almost nonsense; "marry how trapically" expresses exactly what Hamlet had in his mind at this exciting point of the scene. "I will say 'marry trap' with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me," declares Nym in 'The Merry Wives';† and Dr. Johnson, in whose day the phrase was no doubt still current, tells us that "marry trap" was "an exclamation of insult when a man was caught in his own stratagem." Claudius was, though unconsciously, already in the mouse-trap when he asks its name; and the mouse-trap was originally his own invention, since it was he who first poisoned a king in his orchard. Has not Hamlet, therefore, every right to cry "marry trap" at this moment? Certainly he does so; and the two readings delightfully preserve for us both what Hamlet *said* and what Claudius *heard*.‡ The subtlety of this quibble will give the reader a foretaste of what he has to expect from Hamlet when we come to examine the Play-scene as a living, moving whole. The text of 'Hamlet' is horribly corrupt, as I have said, but with the exception of "tropically" and some curious points in the dialogue of the Player King and

\* "The Mousetrap, marry how trapically," is the Q2 version.

† I. i. 170.

‡ The technical argument, partly bibliographical, partly palæographical, in support of "trapically" as a reading cannot be gone into here.



Queen, which we need not trouble about here, the Play-scene itself is fortunately free from dirt.

We have now to turn to our last group of problems, the chief of them being the relationship between Lucianus and the victim of the Play. This was noted as one of the trivial differences which Shakespeare made between the Gonzago-story and the story of Claudius's crime. It is only trivial in its connexion with the two sub-plots; as regards Hamlet's purpose and the plot of 'Hamlet' it is vital. Our fingers here, in fact, are on the key of the lock! Remember that none of those present at the Gonzago-play, save Hamlet, Claudius, and Horatio, knew anything of the murder of King Hamlet, and imagine how this play would strike the rest of the Court. First of all, it is a drama of *regicide*, performed at the instigation of the rightful heir, and in the royal presence itself. "No offence in't," indeed! Shakespeare's audience could not fail to catch an obvious point like this, conscious as they were of the sensitiveness of royalty on such matters, and with the episode of the Essex rising and the "deposition scene" of 'Richard II.' fresh in their minds. But the case was even worse than this; for who was the murderer? Who but the *nephew* of the king, the Hamlet as it would seem of the Gonzago-allegory? In a word, Lucianus-Hamlet poisons Gonzago-Claudius before the assembled Court! Could the courtiers, Polonius, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, and the rest, wonder that Claudius should blench at this outrage, as they saw it, rush from the room, and break up the whole seditious business? Or need we marvel that in the next scene, when Claudius and the two sycophants are together, the latter should hint, obsequiously but broadly, at the dangers that threaten the Majesty of Denmark?\*

But there is an even stranger point to notice. The players' play gives no hint of the relationship between murderer and king; it is Hamlet himself who supplies the information! Hamlet is therefore deliberately identifying himself with the assassin. For what purpose? The answer to this question will involve a rather lengthy exposition, for which I must ask my reader's

\* I believe that Prof. Bradley is the only critic who has even observed that there is something requiring explanation in the attitude of the courtiers after the Play-scene. In his 'Shakespearean Tragedy' (p. 137) he has the following foot-note: "The state of affairs at Court at this time... seems to me puzzling. It is quite clear from III. ii. 310 ff., from III. iii. 1-26, and from IV. vii. 1-5 and 30 ff., that every one sees in the play-scene a gross and menacing insult to the King. Yet no one shows any sign of perceiving in it also an accusation of murder. Surely this is strange?" If we moderns could only constantly keep in mind the audience at the Globe Theatre and their psychological background, we should read our Shakespeare with far greater understanding than we do now.

pardon. Perhaps his astonishment at the unsuspected paths along which he is being led may furnish him with the patience I ask. I must beg also to be excused in what follows for making assumptions, many of them startling in character, without giving detailed proof in each case. To understand the Play-scene aright, it is necessary to know something of what takes place previously. In other words, I am obliged to explain in outline the lost plot of 'Hamlet' as far as it affects the central scene of the play; and it is obvious that the grounds for my believing this to be the plot can only be very sketchily given in the present essay.

The relations between Claudius and Hamlet are worked out with consummate skill by Shakespeare, though the critics have paid very little attention to the matter. Before the mouse-trap catches him, the clue to the King's actions is his anxiety about the strange madness of his nephew, and his desire to sift it to the bottom. "O speak of that, *that* do I long to hear," he exclaims, as Polonius comes bustling in with a declaration that he has found "the very cause of Hamlet's lunacy." He sets his decoys and spies to work: Ophelia, Polonius, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern. The thing has an ugly look which he cannot understand. There is no evidence in the text that he has the slightest suspicion of the real facts of the situation. And should a fear of exposure cross his mind for a moment he could smile at it; the secret was snug enough, not even Gertrude suspected it, and dead men tell no tales. No, there were only three possible explanations of Hamlet's conduct: the o'er-hasty marriage and his father's death, his thwarted love for Ophelia, and his thwarted ambition for the crown. The first is the theory of Gertrude, which Claudius entertains, in default of a better, at the beginning of Act II., but shortly after that rejects. The second is the theory of Polonius; Claudius plays with it for a time, but thinks little of it—he is not the man to believe seriously in "love" as the explanation for anything. The third, the Rosencrantz-Guildenstern theory, is the most plausible in his eyes. Claudius is a usurper, and the rightful heir to the throne is a dangerous person to have about court. The marriage with Hamlet's mother ought to make things all right; and at the beginning of the play, in that "let's all be happy and comfortable" mood which followed his wedding and coronation, the King makes advances, bidding Hamlet think of him

As of a father; for let the world take note  
You are the most immediate to our throne.

The words are an attempt to conciliate by holding out promises of the succession. Claudius, who had done and hazarded so much to get the crown, would naturally imagine that Hamlet's



mind would be full of the prize of which he had been robbed. But Hamlet's "antic disposition" disturbs him. What is the Prince up to? Is the madness real or only a cloak for some ambitious design?

Hamlet is well aware that the King will be seeking to probe his madness, and he plays assiduously up to the theories about it. Indeed, the "thwarted-love" idea was originally his own, since it sprang from that strange scene in Ophelia's closet, of which she gives an account to Polonius. Hamlet had loved Ophelia very dearly, and still no doubt did so subconsciously; but first the marriage of his mother, and then the revelation of the Ghost, had put him quite out of love with love. When, therefore, Ophelia, in obedience to her father, began to give him cold looks, he used the occasion to provide the Court in general and his uncle in particular with a specious explanation of his antic disposition. He appears before Ophelia in the conventional disarray, and with the approved gestures, of the distracted lover, and so sets the ball rolling,\* a ball which he is careful to keep in motion by references to Ophelia whenever he meets her father. The thwarted-ambition theory was suggested to him first of all by Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who, obviously in collusion and presumably prompted by the King, try to draw him on the subject of his ambitions at their first encounter. Hamlet does not encourage the theory at once, but he does his best to feed it later, during the Play-scene and in his conversation with the sponges immediately afterwards:—

*Rosencrantz.* Good my lord, what is your cause of distemper?....

*Hamlet.* Sir, I lack advancement.

*Rosencrantz.* How can that be, when you have the voice of the king himself for your succession in Denmark?

*Hamlet.* Ay, sir, but "While the grass grows,"—the proverb is something musty.

After what has happened in the Play-scene that is enough for them. As far as they and the rest of the Court go, there is no further doubt about the thwarted-ambition theory. Claudius, of course, by this time, knew better. Yet he had come to the Play fully convinced of its truth, for he had just overheard an interesting conversation between Hamlet and Ophelia in the nunnery scene, two passages of which had struck him as unpleasantly as they had forcibly. One at least, I think, has been ignored by the critics. They run as follows:—

"I am myself indifferent honest: but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better my mother had not borne me: *I am very proud, revengeful, ambitious*, with more

offences at my beck than I have thoughts to put them in, imagination to give them shape, or time to act them in,"\*

What might that mean? The answer is given in the other passage:—

"I say, we will have no more marriages: those that are married already, *all but one*, shall live; the rest shall keep as they are."

We can be almost certain that Hamlet knew Polonius was listening behind the arras. In the light of these passages, is it not even more certain that he knew the King was there also? Why else should he let the thwarted-love mask slip and reveal the thwarted-ambition mask so clearly beneath it? In any case, his words gave Claudius much food for reflection. "Love," he exclaims, scornfully brushing the Polonius hypothesis aside:—

*Love! his affections do not that way tend;  
Nor what he spake, though it lack'd form a little,  
Was not like madness. There's something in his soul,  
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;  
And I do doubt the hatch and the disclose  
Will be some danger.*

In other words: "Hamlet is neither mad nor love-distraught. He is thinking not of Ophelia, but of the crown—thinking morbidly too, so that he may be dangerous. Let us send him to England for a change of air and scene, and possibly he will throw off these fancies." The King is thinking of England as a health resort; he has not yet come to hope for it as a grave. It is only after he has been introduced by Hamlet to his own shadow—the hideous Lucianus shadow—that he decides to embark upon a second assassination.

The nephew-key fits the lock, and the 'Hamlet'-door is already ajar, revealing to our amazed eyes not tragedy, but comedy—a comedy of masks! But that is a sufficient glimpse for our present purpose. Three only of the fourteen problems with which we started remain unclassified: the "promise-crammed" reference, the conversation about the assassination in the Capitol, and Hamlet's ribaldry to Ophelia. After what has just been said, however, it should be clear that they belong to the comedy of masks, and a consideration of their precise dramatic significance may be left over until a later article.

The parts of the lock are now restored to their proper places, according to the cunning design of the locksmith. Our task has been one of sorting out, cleaning, and fitting together. We do not yet know how the mechanism works. We have not put our discoveries to the real test, the test which can alone justify them in the eyes of the world. To do this we must leave Shake-

\* Hamlet was a consummate actor, and he no doubt played this part the better that it was not all feigning. It was, in effect, his leave-taking of Ophelia.

\* This passage has puzzled the critics considerably. Is Hamlet serious or ironical in his self-condemnation? they ask. But once assume that he knew the King was listening, and all difficulty disappears.

speare's study, at the back of the theatre, where we have been working all this while, and walk round to the front door, the door above which stands the image of Hercules with the globe upon his shoulders. When we go, let us not forget to take the new-found key with us, for we shall need it to get in with; Elizabethan play-houses have the same key for all doors. As we enter, we find the great Play-scene about to begin, and a curtain conceals the inner-stage upon which will appear the dumb-show and the

Gonzago-play. We watch, and it is not long before we make a fresh discovery. The contrivance which we have been reconstructing, and took to be a lock, is really a mouse-trap, the most surprising and marvellous mouse-trap ever made. Are my metaphors getting mixed? Not so. I am only humbly observing the magic of the mighty wizard. Can he not make a lock in the form of a mouse-trap, if he wills it? His wand knows far greater and more wondrous tricks than that.

J. DOVER WILSON.

## The World of Industry.

### Trade Union Notes.



THE most important event last month was the strike which took place at Coventry amongst the munition workers. The Government, on account of strong trade union opposition, dropped the extended and compulsory War Munition Volunteer scheme described in these Notes for July; but they went on with one part of it by laying an embargo on the engagement of any skilled labour without special licence by a hundred or so firms of varying importance. This was taken by the workers to imply the general adoption of a policy of quasi-industrial conscription, and a virtual reimposition of the leaving certificate. Instead of trying to settle matters by quiet negotiation, Mr. Churchill hurried out a flamboyant manifesto which was actually issued before any negotiations had taken place. This manifesto certainly made the situation much worse, and seriously prejudiced the chances of a settlement. The men have returned to work, however, and a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed, with power to set up local sub-committees. Its Report will be awaited with interest.

THE Miners' Federation of Great Britain has held its Annual Conference, and has adopted a number of resolutions which will have important effects on post-war industrial policy. One resolution demands the incorporation of all advances granted during the War for any cause, nationally or locally, into the wage rates for after the War. A second decides to press for five days' work a week with six days' pay. For the duration of the War the miners hold that the machinery of the Conciliation Boards has become useless, owing to the operation of the Government's control of mines; they have therefore decided to centralize the control of further war-wages movements in the hands of the

Federation itself. They have also decided to give the Federation Executive power to call the members out on strike without a ballot vote, where the approval of a Miners' National Conference has been received.

SINCE the last issue of these Notes the Labour Party Conference in London has been held. In the Notes last month it was said that the main business would be the discussion of the resolutions on Reconstruction submitted by the Executive Committee. This was, in the event, very far from being the case. So much time was taken up by fraternal delegates and discussion on the Party's internal affairs that the Reconstruction resolutions were rushed through at top speed, almost without discussion. This was emphatically a bad thing for the Labour Party, for it means that the programme embodied in 'The New Social Order,' which now stands as the official policy of Labour, has really very little considered support behind it. It has not been assimilated by the Party, and no real attempt has been made to improve it. The most important amendment actually introduced by the Conference into the discussion upon resolutions was one providing for the socialization of the means of production, a point which had somehow curiously been left out of the official resolutions.

IMMEDIATELY after the meeting of the Labour Party Conference there was held a Conference of the "Trade Union Labour Party," or rather of its promoters. This Conference was loudly heralded in the press, and from the reports the ordinary observer would have gathered that it represented a very powerful body of dissent. When the representation is analysed it seems to come to something like this: three unions of some size appear to have attended it: the



Musicians' Union, the Brassworkers, and the Sailors and Firemen. None of these three unions is affiliated to the Labour Party or has been affiliated since the Osborne judgment. One—the Sailors' and Firemen's Union—has never been affiliated. Other individuals who attended the Conference were members of important trade unions affiliated to the Labour Party, but these appear to have attended and spoken purely in their individual capacity. Indeed, it is clear that the "Trade Union Labour Party" really represented nothing beyond a very insignificant list of signatories to the manifesto which brought the Conference together. It is interesting to note that the Catholic Democratic Party, recently founded in Lancashire with head-quarters at Bishop's House, Salford, as a protest against the Socialistic tendency of the Labour Party, has decided to throw in its lot with the "Trade Union Labour Party."

THE Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress is at last beginning to take action under that part of the resolution for the development of its work passed at the Blackpool Congress which provides for the furtherance of international relations. Early in July the Parliamentary Committee called a conference of the British trade union bodies which before the War formed part of International trade union federations, the purpose of this conference being to discuss the development of a new Trade Union International, and incidentally, perhaps, it may be added, to dispose of the claims of the General Federation of Trade Unions to represent the British section of International trade unionism. It is not yet known what the Parliamentary Committee have decided to do, but it is known that a committee has been appointed to go into the whole question, and that it is intended to develop an international service of statistics and information as a part of the enlarged activities of the Trades Union Congress. There is, of course, no intention that this development of trade union Internationalism should clash or overlap in any way with the International Socialist Bureau; that is to say, it will have industrial and not political functions.

THE only further development with regard to the promised Bill providing for the restoration of trade union conditions after the War is to be found in a question and answer in the House of Commons. Asked about the present position of the Bill, Mr. Kellaway referred to negotiations which have been going on between the Ministry and the employers on the subject. Presumably these long-drawn-out negotiations which are responsible for the most unfortunate delay in the

production of the Bill serve some purpose in the eyes of the Ministry, but it is difficult to see why the employers should be so exhaustively consulted in relation to the redemption of pledges which were given by the Government to the trade unions. The trade unions are clearly entitled to ample restoration, whatever the employers may think about it.

THE great Aircraft strike of last month has several instructive morals. Until the appearance of the Government's official communiqué the whole of the papers gave an entirely one-sided and anti-Labour view of the situation. When the Government's communication appeared, although it made a show of distributing the blame evenly among the parties, it was quite clear that the persons mainly to blame were the employers concerned in the original dispute. Indeed, this was so clear that the anger of the London Master Builders and Aircraft Employers' Association was seriously aroused, and they accused the Ministry of Munitions of the dreadful offence of censuring the firm, and also complained of lack of consultation of the employers by the Government representatives, and of recognition of the men's unofficial organization. It is interesting, by the way, that this is the first clear manifestation of the strength of the Shop Stewards' Movement in the wood-working section of the munition industry. The Woodworkers' Aircraft Council has been gaining very rapidly in power for some time past, and the recent strike demonstrates that it is by no means a negligible body; indeed, everywhere the Shop Stewards' Movement, after a temporary set-back, is now once more gaining ground.

THE Workers' Union, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and the Municipal Employees have now definitely announced that they are about to amalgamate. This will bring into existence a very powerful combination indeed. It is always difficult to estimate the real membership of General Labour Unions, but it would appear that the combined membership of these three societies must be nearly half a million. At the same time the General Workers and the Dockers are going ahead with their scheme, and smaller fusions are also under negotiation. Thus the army of the organized unskilled workers grows daily stronger, and daily co-ordinates its forces. This growth will present some difficult problems for solution by the Labour Movement after the War, and will compel the older craft unions to set their house in order, whether they like it or not.



## Adventures in Books.

**T**AKING stock of the Victorians is undoubtedly the literary game of the moment. It was begun a couple of months ago by Mr. Lytton Strachey; it received an impetus from the publication of Mr. Asquith's Romanes Lecture on 'Some Aspects of the Victorian Age' (the Clarendon Press); and it appears in another form in Mr. E. Belfort Bax's 'Reminiscences and Reflexions of a Mid and Late Victorian' (Allen & Unwin). Mr. Asquith summarizes the Victorian age as "an era when England was ruled by the middle class, who lived and moved, for the most part—and quite contentedly—in unpicturesque and uninspiring surroundings," when even the "growing pains" of democracy were hardly beginning to be felt, and the ideal set before any workman of more than average capacity and ambition was that he might in time rise from his own class, and become an employer of labour himself. Mr. Bax describes the middle period of that era as "a world of tallow candles, snuffers, tea-urns, women's hair-nets and crinolines, men's broadcloth, stocks, and pot-hats, four-post bedsteads, feather-beds, hymns, and oratorios," and unconscious hypocrisy.

MR. BAX'S reminiscences, however, bring before us a world that differs greatly from that of Mr. Asquith's estimate, for most of Mr. Bax's book is occupied with the "growing pains" of the Socialist movement. Of that movement and of its personalities, both English and foreign, in the late Victorian days, the book gives an animated picture. Mr. Bax was one of the early members of the Social Democratic Federation, and when the famous schism took place, he helped William Morris to draw up the manifesto of the Socialist League which the latter founded. Mr. Bax's association with various Socialist groups has been exceedingly close, and his pages abound with excellent thumbnail sketches of men who are now rapidly passing beyond the horizon of living memory, as well as of contemporary Socialist leaders who are still influencing events. Among the early Socialist pioneers Mr. Bax finds a place for Mr. Bernard Shaw—will future ages class Mr. Shaw as a Victorian?—whose first lectures on the economics and politics of Socialism were delivered to audiences "not infrequently poor alike in numbers and intelligence." That Mr. Bax managed to preserve his anti-feminist

fanaticism in the circles he describes is a remarkable achievement. He anticipates in his preface that his views on this subject will expose the book to "the detractory animadversions of the anonymous critic who wants to be 'nasty.'" A desire to prove that I do not belong to this category is not the reason why I recommend the book to those who would like to read about some of the "advanced" movements of the later Victorian age.

NEITHER Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Bax has anything to say about a man who played no inconsiderable part in Victorian literature, and who was in all his activities a thoroughgoing reformer. Fortunately that neglect is remedied in another book of the month. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's 'Studies in Literature' (Cambridge University Press) contain an appreciation of the work of Charles Reade. Mr. Chesterton claims that Reade is important to the Victorian development because he is the first of the angry realists; "he has the harsher and more tragic note that has come later in the study of our social problems." Nearly all Charles Reade's novels were written with the object of remedying some contemporary public abuse—a fraudulent banking system, a ferocious prison system, or what Swinburne called the villainous lunacy of the laws regarding lunatics. Reade's novels are tracts in which his moral purpose overrules the canons of artistic propriety, and their author appears to a modern reader to be less of an artist than a rough, vehement, honest, and uncompromising redresser of wrongs.

WHAT is Charles Reade's position to-day, and what are his prospects of being read in the future? After quoting a passage in which Besant compared him with Dickens and Thackeray, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch expresses doubt whether any one, a hundred years hence, will care to hear anything about him. Swinburne, writing on the morrow of Charles Reade's death, betrayed a similar scepticism, though he added that if posterity neglects Reade it will be posterity's loss: "He has left not a few pages which if they do not live as long as the language will fail to do so through no fault of their own, but solely through the malice of accident, by which so many reputations well worthy of a longer life have been casually submerged or

eclipsed." In pure narrative power Swinburne thought Reade worthy of comparison with Dumas and Scott, and as a hater of atrocity and foul play he gave him rank in the noble army of which Voltaire was the chief eighteenth-century leader. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch agrees that Reade, as a novelist, had merits which we can hardly believe perishable. Could one pluck out of his chapters, he says, such episodes as Gerard's wanderings, the last voyage of the Agra, the bursting of the Ousely dam, and the storming of the Bastion St. André, "blot the residue out of existence, and, holding them out to posterity (they would make no mean handful either), challenge it to refuse Reade a place in the very first rank, there could be no answer."

If there be a first place among historical novels, there is general agreement that the challengers for it are 'Esmond' and 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' The latter, though a "collection of episodes," is a masterpiece, and well deserves the praise that to read it is like going through the Dark Ages with a dark lantern. But another of Reade's novels, though now suffering an undeserved neglect, is scarcely its inferior as a work of art. Were it not for the melodramatic episodes by which Reade was always attracted, and the want of consistency shown in the hero's behaviour at the deciding moment in his career, 'Griffith Gaunt' would be one of the finest novels in the language. Even with its imperfections, to which he was by no means blind, Swinburne thought it worthy of this characteristically Swinburnian eulogy:—

"No language can overpraise what hardly any praise can sufficiently acknowledge—the masterly construction, the keen and profound pathos, the perfect and triumphant disguise of triumphant and perfect art, the living breath of passion, the spontaneous and vivid interaction of character and event, the noble touches of terror and the sublimer strokes of pity, which raise this story almost as high as prose can climb towards poetry, and set it perhaps as near as narrative can come to drama. The forty-third chapter is to my mind simply one of the most beautiful things in English literature; and no fitter praise can be given to the book than this—that so exquisite an interlude is not out of keeping with the rest."

ANOTHER of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's literary studies is occupied with a discussion of the terms "classical" and "romantic." It gives him an opportunity for poking fun at the Danish critic Dr. Georg Brandes and the whole German habit of treating a literary masterpiece as if it were "a product, or at any rate a by-product, of philosophy, producible by the methods of philosophy." It is a good thing to remind ourselves that literature has not been created by "tendencies," "influences," "re-

vivals," and "revolts," and that these words appear far too often in the vocabulary of literary criticism. But I think Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch carries simplification too far when he says that the difference between "classicism" and "romanticism" amounts to this: "Some men have naturally a sense of form stronger than their sense of colour: some men have a sense of colour stronger than their sense of form. In proportion as they indulge their proclivities or neglect to discipline them, one man will be a classical, the other a romantic, writer."

IN contrast with Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's simple and summary explanation, I quote part of Sir Sidney Colvin's definition of these two terms. It is taken from the introduction to his 'Selections from Landor' in the "Golden Treasury Series," and deserves to be regarded as the *locus classicus* on the subject in English:—

"In classical writing every idea is called up to the mind as nakedly as possible, and at the same time as distinctly; it is exhibited in white light, and left to produce its effect by its own unaided power. In romantic writing, on the other hand, all objects are exhibited as it were through a coloured and iridescent atmosphere. Round about every central idea the romantic writer summons up a cloud of accessory and subordinate ideas for the sake of enhancing its effect, if at the risk of confusing its outlines. The temper, again, of the romantic writer is one of excitement, while the temper of the classical writer is one of self-possession. No matter what the power of his subject, the classical writer does not fail to assert his mastery over it and over himself, while the romantic writer seems as though his subject were ever on the point of dazzling and carrying him away. On the one hand there is calm, on the other hand enthusiasm: the virtues of the one style are strength of grasp, with clearness and justice of presentment; the virtues of the other style are glow of spirit, with magic and richness of suggestion."

SOME dozen years ago I remember reading an able study by M. Charles Cestre of 'La Révolution Française et les Poètes Anglais.' An English translation of a new book by M. Cestre has just been published under the title of 'France, England, and European Democracy' (Putnam). It is, like its forerunner, a penetrating analysis of English democratic ideas, with special reference to their expression in literature. M. Cestre holds that the distinctive quality in our literature is its moral quality, and he gives a good summary of how the idea of duty is treated by Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Matthew Arnold. The sub-title of his book is "A Historical Survey of the Principles underlying the Entente Cordiale," and throughout its pages there is an obvious desire to pay compliments to an ally. But, in spite of this, it is worth reading for its examination of the ideals of France and England, and the work they have tried to accomplish.

INDICATOR.



## Reviews.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA.

THE truth about Russia is that nobody knows the truth about Russia. In a sense, nobody knows the truth about England or about France either. We make generalizations such as the John Bull of caricature, or the strong, silent Englishman, or the sceptical, logical, apéritif-drinking Frenchman. But we seldom discover an Englishman or a Frenchman who does not "break the rule." The rarest kind of Englishman to be met with is a typical Englishman. So much is this the case that a foreigner, Mr. Bernard Shaw, settling in this country, finds the people unusually sentimental, unpoetical, romantic, and even (if we may judge from the character of Broadbent) eloquent. If we turn to Germany, we are assured by Dr. Dillon in his new book\* that neither is Germany inhabited by typical Germans. The ordinary Entente generalizations about the Germans as a people "stiff, unbending, wanting in initiative," are, he suggests, nonsense. These are, in his view, the characteristics of the non-Teutonic peoples. As for the Germans, he declares, "adaptability to changing environment is one of the positive forces of the Teutonic race.... It is the source of their elasticity in organizing, of coherence in politics, of docility and buoyancy in battle."

The Russians, on the other hand, appear to Dr. Dillon to answer to Mr. Kipling's description of the savage as "half devil and half child." "After ages of spiritual stagnation and politico-social bondage," he writes, "the Russian man is still half a child and half an imperfectly tamed beast." The Russians as a whole, in spite of their great gifts, are "an easygoing, patient, shiftless, ignorant, unvarnished, and fitfully ferocious mass whom the German writers flippantly connect by an isocultural line with the Gauchos of Paraguay." Dr. Dillon quotes the saying of Peter the Great: "Other European peoples one can treat as human beings, but I have to do with cattle."

How strange all this must sound in the ears of sentimental people accustomed to the Christmas-supplement pictures of the Russians which Mr. Stephen Graham made popular in the early days of the War! At the same time, so small a thing is the human love of truth that many of the same people who applauded the rosy pictures of Mr. Graham while Russia was an ally will be equally well pleased with Dr. Dillon's unflattering representations now that Russia is "out of the War." We doubt if any publisher would have dared to issue Dr. Dillon's

book in the first year of the War. The Censor would have come down on him with a heavy hand. And yet, if Dr. Dillon's opinions are true now, they were true then. How are ordinary men and women ever to learn the truth about their fellow-Europeans if praise and blame are regarded merely as matters of political convenience? We do not mean to imply that Dr. Dillon regards them in this light. As a matter of fact, he criticized the Russian character unfavourably in an anonymous book many years ago. Our quarrel is rather with human nature and with censorships which regard the truth as of infinitely less importance than flattering propaganda.

How much of the truth about Russia and the Russians Dr. Dillon has been able to compress into his volume is not a question about which we are disposed to argue. Few Englishmen have had such good opportunities of learning the truth, and, though he writes with the imagination of a journalist rather than of a man of letters, his eloquent reminiscences contain so much "secret history" that they are likely to live as one of the minor source-books of modern Russian history. His picture of the Russian State under the Tsars is in our opinion substantially correct. It was "the one predatory State in Europe which glutted its piratical appetites not only on foreign peoples, but also on its own." It is something of an exaggeration, however, to say that for England and France to fight on the same side as Russia on behalf of oppressed nationalities was "like the shepherd's dogs taking a pack of wolves with them to look after the defenceless sheep." It is absurd to compare any empire before the War to a "shepherd's dog," and the comparison will remain absurd until a League of Nations is established. Predatoriness tempered by intelligence has hitherto been regarded, in all countries save America, as a quite commendable characteristic both in the international and the social sphere. The misery of Russia is partly due to the fact that the predatoriness of the late Tsar and his advisers was so little tempered by intelligence. "This shallow, weak-willed, shifty creature"—such is Dr. Dillon's description of the ex-Tsar. "It is impossible," he adds, "to trust him either to redeem his word, to stand by the minister who acted on it, or even to refrain from intriguing against his own responsible agents.... Faithlessness was the trait that vitiated his best actions.... Deep-rooted faith in his own ability.... prompted him to shun the very few men whose statesmanship might have shielded his people from the worst consequences of his faults." Witte's description of the ex-Tsar to Dr. Dillon was sufficiently frank. "He has," he said, "the slyness of the maniac, and also the method and the stubbornness."

Dr. Dillon will not allow the late Tsar a grain of credit for idealism even in calling the first Hague Conference. "The motive of its prime author," he assures us, "was to hoodwink the Austrian Government and to enable the Tsar's War Minister to steal a march on his country's future enemies." Certainly the Willy-Nicky correspondence, and the secret treaty concluded with the Kaiser in 1905, do not suggest an excess of idealism or honesty in the ex-Tsar's character. It is all the more curious that Dr. Dillon is so confident in his defence of the ex-Tsar against the accusation that he intended to make a separate peace with Germany. "Certain ignoble charges launched against the Tsaritsa," he adds, "whose meddling in politics was disastrous to the Tsardom, are equally groundless and even more characteristic of those who first launched them." Even of Rasputin we are told that "it has not yet been proved that his influence on the destinies of the Empire was as profound or far-reaching as is alleged." Dr. Dillon asserts that "from the point of view of the Allies the safest policy consisted in keeping Nicholas II. on the throne while giving him a cabinet of ministers responsible to the Duma," and he blames English and French statesmen for want of intelligence in not doing this.

One cannot help feeling, as one reads Dr. Dillon, that he suffers from an obsession that all's wrong with the world, and that he himself is peculiarly solitary in his knowledge and wisdom. His book is an account of Russia seen through a temperament, and we are not inclined to take its message of doleful distrust too seriously. M. Vandervelde\* may not know Russia so intimately as Dr. Dillon, but he seems to us to know more about human nature, and hence his notes on Russia, recording a short visit during the Revolution, are, in our opinion, more to be relied on than Dr. Dillon's antagonistic picture. As for the question of treason in high places, General Brousilov did not hide from M. Vandervelde that "he believed he had been the victim of treason on the part of the Government. Without that, he told us, the offensive [in Galicia in 1916], which had cost the enemy 408,000 prisoners and 800,000 killed and wounded, would never have been stopped." At the critical moment the Government withheld supplies, and "from that day he became convinced that the Government was in the hands of the pro-German clique." We are inclined to set more store by the opinion of Brousilov on this matter than on that of Dr. Dillon. Similarly, with regard to the Russian character, M. Vandervelde, who sets down impartially the vices and virtues

\**The Eclipse of Russia.* By E. J. Dillon. (Dent & Sons, 16s. net.)

\**Three Aspects of the Russian Revolution.* By Émile Vandervelde. Translated by Jean E. H. Findlay. (Allen & Unwin, 5s. net.)



of the Russian character, tells us that "the Russian man of the people, *when he is sober*, is infinitely more peaceful, more docile, more sociable in a word, than the workman or peasant of our own countries." "The masses," he says further, "seem to understand responsibility, seem to conduct themselves, govern and rule their actions, better in Russia than anywhere else."

His book is a description of the political, military, and industrial life of Russia in the early days of the Revolution, and is of the greatest interest. Incidentally, M. Vandervelde, who was himself opposed to holding the Stockholm Conference, tells us with what all but religious faith Kerensky and the pro-Ally revolutionaries believed in it. One cannot read 'Three Aspects of the Russian Revolution' without speculating whether, if the Conference had been held, we should not now be nearer the defeat of Germany. No man can say for sure; but many Englishmen have an uneasy feeling that the Russian Revolution did not get fair play from the too unimaginative statesmen of the Allies.

#### THE GODS' BELOVED.

RUPERT BROOKE, with his beauty, his air of tireless health and gaiety, his gifts of witty and lovely words, was an ideal figure. He moved through a crowd like Prince Charming in the fairy tale. No writer of fiction, however, has dared to create such a hero. He typifies for us not only all that war destroys, but even all that the evil in the human heart destroys. To his audience (and whoever met him became at once a pleased spectator of his life) he was the personification of happiness itself, a type strayed from the Paradise of which he mockingly tells in 'Tiare Tahiti':—

There is the face whose ghosts we are;  
The real, the never-setting star;  
And the flower, of which we love  
Faint and fading shadows here....

Other losses and griefs have not overlaid the "rebelliousness" (to use his own phrase) that one felt at the news of his death; but this book,\* revealing as it does the dazzling colours of his life, reconciles one to it. His death made his life a masterpiece. It was as fitting an end as were Missolonghi and the Bay of Naples. He has written his own epitaph in the sextet of his second sonnet on 'The Dead,' and with it the most beautiful lines he ever wrote—lines that will stand in literature, with 'The Soldier' and 'Heaven,' beside the work of Gray and Keats and the best of Campion and Marvell. Is it too well known to quote?

\*The Collected Poems of Rupert Brooke, with a Memoir. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 10s. 6d. net.)

There are waters blown by changing  
winds to laughter  
And lit by the rich skies, all day. And  
after,

Frost, with a gesture, stays the waves  
that dance  
And wandering loveliness. He leaves a  
white  
Unbroken glory, a gathered radiance,  
A width, a shining peace, under the  
night.

The present book with its memoir and letters shows us how rich the skies were for Brooke, lets us share the laughter that was the half of life to him, enables us to see the "gathered radiance" of its end; but it tells us less about him than do his poems. From it we learn where his body lived at different times, but seldom the whereabouts of his soul. One intimate fact of his consciousness does amazingly emerge, however: to this thousand-times brilliant and fortune-loaded young man his own life seemed muddled. Being himself the pattern, he could not see the pattern. Again and again in his letters he speaks of himself as sinking into "a kind of mental stupor.... my whole level of life descends to an incredible muddy flatness.... I never thought, and barely ever read. I worked hard in an intermittent, doleful way, but never accomplished anything.... I'll never be able to write anything more, I think." And in the autumn of 1914 he wrote: "My mind's gone stupid with drill and arranging about the men's food. It's all good fun. I'm rather happy. I've a restful feeling that all's going well and I'm not harming any one, and probably even doing good. A queer new feeling. The only horror is that I want to marry in a hurry and get a child before I vanish.... There's the question: to ponder in my sleeping-bag, between the thoughts on the attack and calculations about the boots of the platoon. Insoluble: and the weeks slip on. It'll end in my muddling that, as I've muddled everything else." There is the tormented human soul that protected itself with so much wit and so pretty a pose of vanity. His vanity was always a smiling vanity. Admiration was his natural air, breathed from childhood, and success did not make him giddy as it does the less attractive climbers to its peak. A friend writes of him: "Because he was human, he enjoyed his popularity. The quality which won it was, I think, his power of liking people, and making them feel, because he liked them all, not only at their ease with him, but with one another. His company had this effect at home, and in his rooms at King's, and in his garden at Grantchester, in London, and I am sure wherever he went in Germany and in America. Certainly the most varied people used to delight in it, and he, for his part, was delighted when some of the incongruous persons he liked, unexpectedly also liked one another.

He was in some ways like a child, very frank and simple, generally knowing what he wanted, and, if he could see it, taking it; but also, where his affections were concerned, most loyal and devoted; suffering acutely in the few great troubles that came to him, but generally confident and happy; above all delighting, and making other people share his delight, in a great number of different things."

He was intensely afraid of disappointing his friends, one realizes from these letters, and more, of disappointing himself. When he went to the South Seas, it was, we feel, largely with the desire of postponing the disappointment of life. His exquisite gift of poetry was too slender to satisfy his ambition. In a letter to his friend Mr. Marsh, who has written this memoir and has made out of scraps of letters and recollections a glowing sort of patchwork, he writes: "The Game is Up, Eddie. If I've gained facts through knocking about with Conrad characters in a Gauguin *entourage*—I've lost a dream or two. I tried to be a poet. And because I'm a clever writer, and because I was forty times as sensitive as anybody else, I succeeded a little. *Es ist vorüber; es ist unwiderruflich zu Ende*. I am what I came out here to be. Hard, quite, quite hard. I have become merely a minor character in a Kipling story."

Not often in these letters, however, does he allow his real fear of disappointment to peep out through the fun. There is scarcely a statement in which he does not qualify his seriousness with a jest and add a piece of self-mockery to both. Like all clever people, he doubted his own sincerity. So intensely aware of himself is he that the account of his own doings is almost impersonal. He had seldom the supreme happiness of self-forgetfulness—less a happiness in his case than in that of most of us, however. We miss in these letters a certain intimate concern for the person to whom they are addressed. Perhaps the excisions necessarily made in a book which concerns so many living people may account for this but as we read we feel as if almost any of these letters might have been addressed to any one of the recipients without a single shade of expression being altered. Rupert Brooke had perhaps too many perfect listeners. But what a delight to have been among them when a letter like this, from "somewhere in the mountains of Fiji," might tumble like an ordinary letter through the letterbox! "Forgive this paper. Its limppiness is because it has been in terrific thunderstorms, and through most of the rivers in Fiji, in the last few days. Its marks of dirt are because small naked brown babies will crawl up and handle it. *And any bloodstains will be mine*. The point is, will they....? It's absurd, I know. It's twenty years since they've eaten anybody, and far more since they've

done what I particularly and unreasonably detest—fastened the victim down, cut pieces off him one by one, and cooked and eaten them before his eyes. To witness one's own transubstantiation into a naked black man, that seems the last indignity. Consideration of the thoughts that pour through the mind of the ever-diminishing remnant of a man, as it sees its late limbs cooking, moves me deeply. I have been meditating a sonnet, as I sit here, surrounded by dusky faces and gleaming eyes:—

Dear, they have poached the eyes you loved so well—

It'd do well for No. 101 and last, in a modern sonnet-sequence, wouldn't it? I don't know how it would go on. The fourth line would have to be

And all my turbulent lips are *maitre-d'hôtel*—

I don't know how to scan French. I fancy that limps. But 'all' is very strong in the modern style. The idea comes out in a slighter thing:—

The limbs that erstwhile charmed your sight

Are now a savage's delight;

The ear that heard your whispered vow

Is one of many *entrées* now;

Broiled are the arms in which you clung,

And devilled is the angelic tongue:....

And oh! my anguish as I see

A Black Man gnaw your favourite knee."

And there is lots more of it.

Another of his letters (one from Munich) describes how he spilt a glass of hot milk over himself in a café, "while I was trying to negotiate the Literary Supplement. You've no idea how much of one a large glass of hot milk will cover. I was entirely white except for my scarlet face. All the people in the café crowded round and dabbed me with dirty pocket-handkerchiefs. A kindly people. Nor did I give in. I ordered more hot milk and finished my Supplement, damp but International."

In the same letter he describes his room in the boarding-house: "In the distance glimmers the gaunt white menacing Ibsenite stove that casts a gloom over my life. The Algerian dancing master next door is, for once, quiet. I rather think the Dragon overhead (the Dragon—that monstrous, tired-faced, screeching, pouchy creature, of infinite age and horror, who screams opposite me at dinner, and talks with great crags of food projecting from her mouth; a decayed Countess, they say) is snoring."

So he goes on from place to place with unflagging amusingness and beautiful little pieces of description. The phrase "Unclaimed Mail" on board the Atlantic liner makes him write: "I thought it sounded as if a lot of knights who had promised to equip themselves for the quest of the Holy Grail had missed the train, or married a wife, or overslept, or something." From Florence

he writes: "It's very late. The stars over Fiesole are wonderful; and there are quiet cypresses and a straight white wall opposite."

It was a wandering, "anchorless" life, moving always in beautiful places, but it was never remote from the less agreeable to its world. He was not only a moving spirit among the Socialists at Cambridge; he even went lecturing through the country on Mrs. Webb's Poor Law Report. He had no religion in the ordinary sense of the word ("I still burn and torture Christians daily," he says in one of his letters), but he loved mankind with unquenchable ardour. The War, when it came, provided just the great work that he needed. He had been back from his solitary journey in the South Seas but a few weeks when it began. Early in September he enlisted in the Royal Naval Division; Mr. Marsh saw him and his friend William Denis Brown off to camp from Charing Cross, "excited and a little shy, like two new boys going to school"; and in October he went with the expedition to Antwerp, where he saw the misery of Belgium in retreat. Perhaps that was the sight of all others in his "tasting" of life that gave wings to the genius of the 1914 sonnets. In the following spring he sailed for the Dardanelles, full of excitement at the thought of fighting perhaps upon the "plains of Troy." But there was to be no more fighting for him. He was to see a few more beautiful places, and then, weakened by sunstroke, to die of acute blood-poisoning on April 23, 1915, on the very eve of the tragic Dardanelles attack.

He died uplifted with the keen joy of self-sacrifice, undisillusioned by the long, nagging perplexities of the War, ungrieved by the loss of friends, since he was the very first of those splendid amateurs of valour to fall. He was cherished by fate to the last: "He died with the sun shining all round his cabin, and the cool sea-breeze blowing through the door and the shaded windows." He is buried on the island of Scyros, and as we read of the procession to his grave we think of the last speeches in 'Romeo and Juliet.' He is buried in "one of the loveliest places on this earth, with grey-green olives round him...the ground covered with flowering sage, bluish-grey, and smelling more delicious than any flower I know. The path up to it from the sea is narrow and difficult and very stony; it runs by the bed of a dried-up torrent. We had to post men with lamps every twenty yards to guide the bearers....The journey of a mile took two hours....We lined his grave with all the flowers we could find....and set a wreath of olive on the coffin." Later the same friend, Denis Brown (who was killed a few weeks afterwards), wrote: "Coming from Alexandria yesterday we passed Rupert's island at sunset. The sea and sky in the East

were grey and misty; but it stood out in the West, black and immense, with a crimson glowing halo round it. Every colour had come into the sea and sky to do him honour; and it seemed that the island must ever be shining with his glory that we buried there."

## THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE two volumes issued by the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee\* contain a number of interesting proposals for the organization and reform of agriculture and village life. They cover a wide field, but the most important topics discussed in the Report are agricultural control and village Reconstruction.

On the first of these questions the Committee propose that the War Agricultural Committees of the County Councils should be replaced by statutory Committees with powers of action independently of the County Councils. These Committees are to take over the work of the committees or sub-committees of the County Councils that deal with small holdings and allotments, contagious diseases of animals, agricultural education, and the Live Stock Committees established by the Board of Agriculture within the last few years. They are to undertake any other duties entrusted to them by the Board or by Parliament. These Committees will in fact be the representative bodies through which the Board of Agriculture will act. They will stand to the agriculture of the country in something of the relation that the Cotton Control Board or the Woollen Control Board bears to the textile industries.

These bodies will be important also as part of a national scheme of representation for agriculture. For the Committee propose the establishment of a National Agricultural Council. This Council, a consultative body, is to meet twice a year to discuss questions of agricultural policy brought before it by the President or by any of its members on due notice given. Each County Committee is to appoint two members to this Council, and in addition the President is to nominate "persons representative of all agricultural interests"—these nominated members not to form more than a third of the total number.

A third body is to be set up, an Agricultural Committee for England and Wales, composed of the President and Parliamentary Secretary, eight members elected by the English Agricultural Council, two members by the Welsh Agricultural Council, and three

\*Report of the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee. (Cd. 9079, 1s. 3d. net.)

Summaries of Evidence taken before the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee. (Cd. 9080, 1s. 3d. net.)



members appointed by the Board of Agriculture. This Committee would meet every quarter, and it would have very responsible duties, for it would discuss the Board's annual estimates before they were laid on the table of the House of Commons, and the estimates when laid would be accompanied by a memorandum giving the Committee's opinion upon them. This Committee would clearly be able to exercise a great influence on policy, for the success of any proposals made by the Minister would depend very largely on the view taken by the Committee. The Committee would carry great weight with the House of Commons, with the Board of Agriculture, and with the Minister.

The organization of agricultural opinion and the development of a sense of common interests and common responsibility represent in themselves a striking advance. It is generally agreed that industrial organization is to be welcomed as likely to improve the tone, the power, and the public spirit of the industry. Agriculture is in many respects a specially backward industry, notably of course in the relation and attitude of the farmers to the labourers' unions. The value of organization will, therefore, be proportionately the greater.

The more important the functions of these bodies, the more important becomes the question of their composition. They are really the instruments for carrying out agrarian Reconstruction. They are to collect and direct all the energy and expert knowledge that are available for schemes of settlement, small holdings, and village Reconstruction. They are to be, as has been seen, the bodies that speak for agriculture. On both grounds it is essential that they should be truly representative; that is, they must be representative of agriculture as the Cotton Control Board is representative of the Cotton industry. We must therefore look very closely into the composition of the County Agricultural Committees, which are the pivot of the scheme. The existing War Agricultural Committees represent land-owners and farmers, but there is no case for limiting these Committees to those interests. The agricultural labourer is concerned as directly in the fortunes of agriculture as the textile worker in the fortunes of the textile industries. Those unions, then, that include agricultural labourers, such as the Agricultural Labourers' Union and the Workers' Union, must be represented on these Committees. It would be a most retrograde step to set up such bodies and to give them, e.g., the administration of a policy for promoting small holdings and allotments, and to exclude representatives of Labour. They must represent the producers as a whole.

In some respects the most interesting and original proposal in the Report is the proposal, described by Lord Milner

as "re-enclosure," for redressing the consequences of the landlord-made enclosures of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Lord Milner gives a full account of the idea of his scheme in the 'Summaries of Evidence,' and the scheme is set out as an Appendix (XI.) to the Report. Under the proposed scheme a Parish Council or a County Agricultural Committee may represent to the Board of Agriculture that there is a case for Reconstruction in a village. The cottages may be crowded and without gardens; there may be no allotments or small holdings within easy reach; there may be no cow commons or horse commons; the villagers may have to go without milk or water; there may be no village hall and reading-room. The Board of Agriculture would then send down a valuer, who would report on the village, showing what rearrangement of farms, &c., would be necessary to make proper provision for these needs. This would be followed by a local inquiry, and ultimately a Reconstruction scheme would be adopted, the County Committee being responsible for carrying it out and the Parish Council for administering it when completed.

There is much to be said for making the village the starting-point, though in detail the scheme might be improved very considerably. It would be better to throw upon the new County Committees the duty of reporting on each parish and devising suitable and adequate schemes. Village Reconstruction would be part of a larger scheme of village-planning, and in many cases, though Reconstruction should start from the needs of the village, a larger unit would be taken as the area of any plan. Thus it might be better in some cases to have a good village institute, with concerts and lectures, within easy reach of two or three villages than to have an indifferent room in each of these villages. The question is, of course, closely connected with that of transport, which would naturally be one of the features of village Reconstruction to which County Committees would pay great attention. The County Committees should be encouraged to take an ambitious view of their task, and the Board of Agriculture would of course be responsible in the last resort.

But the Committees would not be really equipped for this work unless they were reinforced by representatives of the country towns and of the trade unions, such as the National Union of Railwaymen, in the districts. For these Committees will in fact be dealing not merely with agriculture, but with the social life of the country, including its educational development, and in many cases industrial needs. These Committees should lay great stress on the importance of securing the fair treatment of rural districts in the organization and distribution of electric power.

#### SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE.

"FEW, scattered, uncounselled, blinded"—so society has always branded its rebels, for rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft. And yet the rebels have always won, and society has always lost—sooner or later.

Of Sophia Jex-Blake it may be said that she was a grand fighter, a born rebel. But it is more significant for posterity to remember that she rebelled only against what is bad, that she fought with absolutely clean hands, and that she fought not for herself, but for the whole race of women, or rather, indeed, for the whole cause of justice and freedom. Therefore her work is far-reaching beyond that of most women.

Dr. Margaret Todd has written a Life of Miss Jex-Blake\* which may well become something of a classic, taking its place beside Sir E. T. Cook's Life of Florence Nightingale, and holding its own in the comparison. In the words of *The Athenæum* in 1866, on one of Miss Jex-Blake's own books: "While we thank her for some valuable information, we venture to thank her also for the very agreeable manner in which she imparts it."

Dr. Todd shows that intimate sympathy with her subject which is essential to a biographer; yet she is so entirely self-effacing that we almost cease to regard this quality as a virtue, in our desire to know something of so excellent a friend. For Dr. Todd spares nothing of the truth in her picture. Her candour enforces our credence and our respect. Sophia Jex-Blake had her faults—very visible faults of character and of nervous organization; and she must often have been "ill to live with." Yet truth conquers, and we lay down the Life with a sense of having been in good company. There is an added interest, perhaps, for those who have read Dr. Todd's novels, in tracing out the characteristics of Miss Jex-Blake and her friends, as they so evidently inspired and dominated the novelist.

The biography falls naturally into two parts, either of which might almost stand alone. There is first the engrossing character-drawing of the woman herself. We are led at great length, but with admirable judgment, through the childhood and early years of a vigorous, turbulent girl, undisciplined, unconventional, and unemployed, who was moved from one inadequate private school to another, and lectured and prayed over for roughness and excitability when her whole nature was crying out for hard mental and physical exercise.

Much of her early concern with religious difficulties is so alien to us

\* *The Life of Sophia Jex-Blake*. By Margaret Todd. (Macmillan & Co., 18s. net.)



in language and in proportion that it is easy to exaggerate the narrowness of the creed in which she was brought up. But it seems pitiable that a child of eleven should write down and send to her father long self-questionings, beginning with the confession "I fear I should go to eternal torments," and ending with the more hopeful (and probably more genuine): "I think the Lord has begun a good work in me." It is cheering to read in the middle of the confession: "Generally I feel awfully indifferent as to my soul."

Yet the family's repressive measures were not fatal, nor indeed very harmful. Sophia came through the trying atmosphere of her early life with unabated courage and vitality. It is strange to notice how the mother's attitude changes as she discovers that she can never turn her "ugly duckling" into an orthodox, docile hen. The relation between mother and daughter grew steadily more sympathetic, more outspokenly affectionate, as Sophia moved further and further from the paths marked out for her; it is clear that large-mindedness was a quality that came to her from her mother.

At first it was very uncertain what the inspiration of Sophia Jex-Blake's life would be. The need for education for herself was her starting-point, and her desire to be a teacher led to her first serious rebellions. Her father believed that to accept money for her tutorship at Queen's College, London, was "mean and illiberal," and would be considered as long as she lived as "greatly to your discredit"; he thought that "to take a house and let lodgings" (*i.e.*, to share a house in Harley Street) would be "disgraceful"; it required a "terrible struggle" to make him bear her going abroad.

Such were the first objects of rebellion. Behind this part of her life lay the strange story of the outward breach with Miss Octavia Hill—a bitter trouble which deepened in her the sense of complete self-dedication to a life-work, which she then expected to be that of a teacher. Her diary reveals what few of her friends suspected—how entirely the religious motive predominated in her life—and in the words she so often quoted, she was one of the "strenuous souls athirst for God," though her childish words remained in some degree true through life: "I cannot *talk*, so whenever any one tries to talk to me of it I always turn it into jest." Nevertheless, she was absolutely honest with herself as with others. The keynote of her life is suggested in an entry in her diary during the year of teaching in Germany: "I an't *just*. There's a fact—I'm sorry for it, but it's true." It is not surprising that her biographer sums up, of her later life, "No woman was ever more strictly fair," especially in her judgments as between men and women.

It is worth while, perhaps, to dwell thus upon the personal history of a woman who touches with one hand the most rigid aspects of Early Victorianism, and with the other all that is most vital in the first part of the twentieth century.

The second division of Dr. Todd's book deals with wider issues; it is the story of Sophia Jex-Blake's gradual conversion to the idea that the medical profession was to be her life-work, and of her gallant fight with Edinburgh University for the privilege of education and examination. Here the biography becomes history, and though it is long and even a trifle wearying, it is necessary to have at hand all the historical materials, in order to judge fairly of Sophia Jex-Blake's part in it. The desire for medical work dawned slowly in her. After Queen's College she pursued her general education and widened her knowledge of teaching in Edinburgh, in Mannheim, and in America. During her first visit to America she thought very seriously of "the ministry"—the Unitarian ministry as it would have been at that period of her life—and she describes her leanings towards medicine as a temptation, a shrinking from the battle. However, in the end, her admiration for Dr. Lucy Sewall's work at the New England Hospital for Women and Children won the day, and in 1866 she definitely began her medical studies in America, at first at Boston, later on at New York under Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Harvard University uncompromisingly refused to admit her to the Medical School.

After two years she was recalled to England by her father's death, and decided to remain within reach of her mother henceforward. She writes: "I have been growing downwards.... The simply quiet and comfortable, with no bother of any kind, is about my ideal now." Three months later she was canvassing all the Edinburgh professors concerning her desire to obtain a medical education under Edinburgh University. Cambridge had proved hopeless; even Henry Sidgwick, who described himself (and well he might!) as "among the most sanguine," writes: "I do not think that we shall be giving degrees to women until after ten years at least." There was nothing as yet to be gained in London. Dr. Blackwell and Dr. Garrett had indeed succeeded in placing their names on the Register, the one on the strength of a foreign degree, the other of a diploma from the Society of Apothecaries; but both these avenues had been closed behind them, and Dr. Garrett could for the time do no more than recommend the cause of women doctors by successful practice.

The story of Miss Jex-Blake's fortunes with the University of Edinburgh is long and complicated, and not greatly to the credit of the University. First a step was granted, then retracted; the

constitution of the University added seriously to the difficulties; the Professors of the University stood ranged in rival factions. The climax came when the students were instigated from above to the famous scenes of riot and insult, when, as Prof. Blackie put it, the women did indeed "fight with beasts at Ephesus."

The struggle lasted long—marked by Sophia Jex-Blake's impassioned speech in St. Giles', by lawsuits, appeals, judgments, reversals of judgments, petitions and counter-petitions, Bills in Parliament. The whole story seems far-off and almost incredible, till we remember how far the fight yet remains unfruitful in the older Universities.

From Edinburgh Miss Jex-Blake turned to London, and in 1873 she had the satisfaction of seeing the opening of the London School of Medicine for Women. Eventually an Enabling Act was passed to satisfy the Universities that they really possessed the power to admit women to degrees. Possibly this is the only recorded case in which Universities have felt so mistrustful of themselves as to need the reinforcement of Parliamentary authority.

Miss Jex-Blake, however, finally took her degree in Berne, and returned to Edinburgh only to practise, to lecture, and to organize a separate School of Medicine for Women. Not until 1894 did the University yield, and finally decide to admit women to graduation in medicine.

Such is the briefest possible record of a fight which was led always by Sophia Jex-Blake, though with the help of men such as Prof. Masson and Sir James Stansfeld, and of such women as her little band of fellow-students—Miss Pechey, Mrs. Thorne, and others. Faults of judgment, faults of temper, faults of tact, there may have been through these long years, but the final verdict must always be: "She fought, not for herself, but for all."

It is almost strange to see how seldom Sophia Jex-Blake made her appeal to anything but men's sense of justice and fair play; now and again to her intimates she speaks of the need for women doctors for young girls, now and again she admits that "medicine fascinates me." But as a rule there is no hint of anything save a desire to enter a profession from which she was unjustly excluded by her sex; she refuses to make any appeal on the ground of being a woman; her attitude is purely professional. Only in her private correspondence do we get a hint of an underlying motive—"aux plus déshérités le plus amour."

On one question alone we could wish that Miss Jex-Blake had been more ready to take risks. Both she and Mrs. Garrett Anderson failed to give their support to Josephine Butler. They "realized the complications of modern civilization too profoundly to add the

stupendous question [of legalized prostitution] to a programme that was already involved and difficult enough." Their judgment perhaps was wise—certainly prudent; but the prudence that could stand against Mrs. Butler's white-hot purity and compassion is a little hard to forgive, especially when one remembers Mrs. Butler's zeal for the prosperity of the medical women movement.

Dr. Todd's book is engrossing in itself, and it causes one to think. It is now more than fifty years since the struggle began, and though much has been done, far more has been left undone. The provision for women's hospitals is still inadequate, and financial support is badly needed; the provision for women students at the great general hospitals is still chiefly marked by its absence; in many districts women patients have absolutely no opportunity to consult a woman doctor; women Governors of the great London hospitals are, we believe, practically non-existent. One of the first tasks, we imagine, of a Ministry of Health, will be to extend and systematize the employment of women doctors in every kind of medical work. Such public recognition of their value would be in direct line with Miss Jex-Blake's gallant efforts—a looking forward to the "brighter mornings mounting east" for which she strove so long and so whole-heartedly.

#### SPLENDID TALK.

THESE essays of Mr. J. B. Yeats\* are not so entirely good as the extracts from his letters that were published a year ago. The cause is, we fancy, that in a letter the writer has usually before him a clear sense of the person whom he is addressing, a sense either of combat or agreement, but always of support. This makes letter-writing like crossing a bridge from one firm bank to the other, while in an essay the mind sets out in a boat as it were, with a thousand possibilities of contact on the far side of the lake. As a result the essay is a much greater test of capacity than the letter. The value of these essays of Mr. Yeats lies not in their originality, or their fine phrases, or even in the witty malice that marks this and his former book, but in their first-hand notes upon life. We should like many of Mr. Yeats's generalizations about the English character, however, to be returned to him for revision. When we read them we feel as if we were listening to talk that is worth the fun of contradicting, but not to thoughts worthy of a solidier place than air. References to Englishmen indeed run provocatively and nonsensically, like a kind of "King Charles's

head," through the book. On one page Mr. Yeats says: "In his 'Way of All Flesh,' Butler describes English home life, and he enables us to see that affection and sympathy do not form part of it." On another: "The Frenchman is a gentleman; he has the finer instinct, the finer training, and the finer intelligence; wanting these, the Englishman has to be taught by the cumbrous methods of reward and punishment; he learns under the whip, and becomes more like a well-trained animal than a reasonable human being," and so on. Statements such as these are really rubbishy, and it is only the silence of print that prevents Mr. Yeats from applying to them that admirable saying of his, straight from the furnace of the mind: "Clamorous and confident arguments are the resource of the intellectual half-breed." We like Mr. Yeats best when he remembers only that there are men, and forgets that those bores, Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotsmen and Frenchmen, exist. A great thinker should be ahead of his time.

This love of combative generalization, however, is the fault of Mr. Yeats's delightful youth. One is struck at once in reading these essays by their youthfulness. Mr. Yeats's long stay in the world has not taken from him any of his eagerness to share the pleasure of his observations. Most of his generalizations are as sound as they are surprising; and when he recollects an incident of fifty years ago, he relates it with none of the faded pomp of reminiscence, but freshly, as if seer and relater were contemporaries. In his essay on Butler, for instance, having described the man, and related the perfectly characteristic funny story about him, Mr. Yeats goes on to make some true and intensely witty comments upon artists in general: "He [Samuel Butler] always occupied one place in the school, chosen so that he could be as close as possible to the model and might paint with small brushes his kind of John Bellini art. There he would stand very intent and mostly silent, intent also on our casual conversation, watchful for the moment when he could make some sally of wit that would crush his victim. He had thick eyebrows and grey eyes—or were they light hazel? These eyes would sometimes look tired as he plied his hopeless task of learning to paint." "There was a nude model named Moseley who often sat to us at Heatherleigh's. He [Butler] liked this model, in whom he found a whimsical uprightness that appealed to his sense of things. Once in the deep silence of the class I heard him asking, 'Moseley, do you believe in God?' Without altering a muscle or a change of expression, Moseley replied, 'No, sir, don't believe in old Bogey.' The form of the answer was unexpected; its cheerful cockney impudence was beyond even Butler's reach of courage. He retired in confusion, and

we laughed. We liked a laugh at Butler's expense.... Then as well as now.... an orthodox inertia was characteristic of artists. They do not go to church, they never give a thought to religion, but they are profoundly orthodox in a deep, untroubled somnolency."

Those passages summarize Mr. Yeats's gifts of recorder, amuser, and oracle. How good he is again in his article 'Back to the Home,' where he pleads for what is to all good talkers (and that is to most Irish people) the greatest as well as the simplest pleasure of life, conversation. Ireland is now almost the only country where there is leisure for talk; and what is good talk after all but a generosity of the soul?

He laments the decayed position of the host and hostess at the formal modern dinner-table, and says: "Personal rule is at an end. The host used authoritatively to lead the talking and the hostess controlled it, for, though too busy to talk, she was never too busy to listen, and the guests took care that the conversation flowed in her direction and sought her approval. In my youth, after the dinner-things were removed, we sat around an ancient mahogany table, on which there was not, as in later times, any garish white cloth. It would have been gloomy but for the many-coloured reflections cast into its polished depths from wine-filled glasses and decanters and from the faces and dresses of the guests. Overhead were candelabra, the sole light in the room; outside the circle of diners such deep shadows that the faces looked like portraits by Rembrandt; and when, at the proper moment, the hostess and her ladies swept out of the room, leaving us to our men-talk, how lean would fall the entertainment! And it was our hostess we missed, so much divinity did hedge her."

That is a beautiful piece of observation and a beautiful piece of prose. It has the richness of humanity and of the good talk that it advocates. A. E. in his enchanting appreciation at the beginning of the book reminds us how famous a talker Mr. Yeats was in Dublin, the city of talkers. "To those who knew Mr. Yeats," he says, "these essays will recall that conversation with which we did not always agree, but which always excited us and started us thinking on our own account. The reader will find here thoughts which are profound, said so simply that their wisdom might be overlooked, and also much delightful folly uttered with such vivacity and gaiety that it seems to have the glow of truth." And he quotes Mr. Yeats's own witty saying against its author, "When a belief rests on nothing you cannot knock away its foundations." Mr. Yeats, however, is not chiefly a prophet; he is that most rare and delightful creature, a genial wit. It is great good fortune that his book is a new and not an old one.

\**Essays, Irish and American.* By John Butler Yeats. With an Appreciation by A. E. (Dublin, Talbot Press; London, Fisher Unwin, 4s. 6d. net.)



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# List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification adopted is a series of groups roughly corresponding with the Dewey Decimal System, the subclasses being indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

A dagger before an author's name indicates a cheap edition. The necessity of economizing space compels us to omit comments on a certain number of books, and to abridge occasionally the bibliographical descriptions.

## GENERAL WORKS.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

\* *'Athenæum' Subject Index to Periodicals*, 1916. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, including Hygiene and Sport. MUSIC. EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE. FINE ARTS AND ARCHEOLOGY, including Architecture, Building Construction, and Town-Planning. *'Athenæum'*; N.Y., Stevens & Brown, 1918. 10 by 10 in. 162, 22, 20, 43 pp. paper, 10/ n., 1/ n., 1/ n., 2/6 n. 016.5

Four more sections of this exceedingly useful work, issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association. Separate indexes of authors' names are included.

*Book-Prices Current*, vol. 32, part 2. Stock, 1918. 8½ in. 121 pp. paper, 25/6 per ann. 018.3

Among the sales here recorded are those of books which belonged to Mr. A. M. Broadley, the Earl of Mexborough, Mr. J. Hornstein, and Sir R. C. Temple.

Loewe (Herbert). *CATALOGUE OF THE PRINTED BOOKS AND OF THE SEMITIC AND JEWISH MSS. IN THE MARY FRERE HEBREW LIBRARY AT GIRTON COLLEGE. Cambridge, the College* [1918]. 8½ in. 49 pp. por. 5 indexes. 016.8924

Mary Frere, who in her early days wrote 'Old Deccan Days,' the book of Hindu fairy stories by which she is best known, devoted much of her time later in life to the study of Hebrew, and left her collection of Hebrew books and MSS. to Girton College. Mr. Loewe says in his preface that the Samaritan volumes will be invaluable to those who wish to study the customs of the inhabitants of Shechem.

## 100 PHILOSOPHY.

Batten (John), ed. *THE OPENING DOOR: communications from Henry Manning, Charles Kingsley, Samuel Wilberforce, Thomas More, and others.* Kegan Paul, 1918. 7½ in. 108 pp., 2/6 n. 133.9

The compiler says: "The identity of the several writers [named above] has been guaranteed by our guides.... At the same time I wish to state frankly that no claim is here made that the identity of the communicators is proved." Samuel Wilberforce is represented as writing: "I am very grateful to you for believing in my identity, and in God's Name I am he who uses this hand and signs this name.... We would not deceive—we cannot after all these months of pure teaching that has come to you." In another letter he says: "S.O.S. calls come daily." "Inspirational writing" is up to date in some respects, though it seems to "protest too much."

Bayley (Harold), ed. *THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY: a sequence of spirit-messages describing death and the after-world; selected from published and unpublished automatic writings, 1874-1918; introd. by Sir A. Conan Doyle.* Cassell, 1918. 8 in. 291 pp. bib., 6/ n. 133.9

Grouped under such headings as 'Crossing the Bar,' 'The Judgment,' 'Heaven,' 'Science,' 'Philosophy,' and 'War,' these "messages," purporting to have come from the "spirit-land," are compositions of the type with which readers have been plentifully provided of late, and are largely paraphrastic of knowledge, surmises, or aphorisms not unfamiliar. Some of them are ably written.

\*Cumberland (Stuart). *THAT OTHER WORLD: personal experiences of mystics and their mysticism.* Grant Richards, 1918. 9 in. 253 pp., 10/6 n. 133.9

Mr. Stuart Cumberland says that he has never witnessed any alleged occult manifestation that was not explicable on a

natural basis. He accordingly devotes considerable space to showing that many of the spirit effects claimed by mediums can be produced by physical means, and he relates numerous instances in which he has helped to disprove the alleged possession of supernatural powers. He discusses spirit photographs and thought transference, shows how readily false sensorial impressions may be formed, and has sundry tilts at Sir Conan Doyle for his belief in spiritualism.

Graham (Stephen). *THE QUEST OF THE FACE.* Macmillan, 1918. 8 in. 295 pp. il., 7/6 n. 171.1

In the first and longest of these spiritual and mystical studies the author describes a search in the features of his fellow-mortals for the face of Christ, and his failure to find it. He urges the necessity of a universal consciousness of unity in Christ, the ideal to be toiled for being the union of Christendom. "As the true universal Church should include all the smaller would-be churches, so humanity, the true nation of God, should exhibit the mutual joy of all the would-be chosen nations."

\*Knowlson (T. Sharper). *THE ART OF THINKING.* Laurie [1918]. 7 in. 163 pp. bibliog. paper, 1/6 n. 153

A revised edition, with an additional chapter on 'The Commercial Value of Trained Intelligence.'

Ward (Lester F.). *GLIMPSES OF THE COSMOS, a mental autobiography: vol. 6, PERIOD 1897-1912, AGE 56-70.* Putnam, 1918. 9 in. 410 pp. por. bibliog. general index, 12/6 n. 104

This volume concludes the work of republishing the author's minor essays, and giving biographical and historical sketches of all his writings. In many cases in the present volume the original article is omitted, but its history is given. The subjects treated are in the main sociological and biological, and comprise Herbert Spencer, palæontology, sexual questions, fine arts, life on Mars, genius, and education. The originals given are generally interesting and thoughtful.

## 200 RELIGION.

Bryant (Sophie). *HOW TO READ THE BIBLE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.* Dent, 1918. 7½ in. 247 pp. 2 maps, bibliog. index, 3/6 n. 220.6

Dr. Bryant has designed this book with a double end in view: to help any one to study the Bible for himself, and to help teachers in giving religious instruction to children. It well illustrates the revolution that has taken place in traditional ideas about the Bible. The student is taught the progressive revelation of the nature of God, and the very different characters of the books that compose the Bible. The selected passages would form a three years' course for school reading.

Cohu (John Rougier). *THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY (Modern Churchman's Library).* Murray, 1918. 7½ in. 138 pp. bibliog. index, 3/6 n. 262.11

The ground traversed by Mr. Cohu in the pamphlet 'No Bishop, no Church,' noticed at some length in *The Athenæum* for October, 1917, p. 518, is much more than covered by his present résumé of the evidence relating to the development of the Christian ministry since Apostolic times. He believes that, although the Greek and Roman Churches close the door against the Church of England, many Churchmen cherish the vision of reunion with the Free and Reformed Churches. "The main body of Englishmen cannot see why these divisions should continue. At the Front, face to face with reality, they are all but obliterated."

Newton (R. Heber). *CATHOLICITY: a treatise on the unity of religions.* Putnam, 1918. 7½ in. 370 pp., 7/6 230

This second posthumous volume of the author contains eleven papers, dealing with such subjects as 'Christianity a Re-baptized Paganism,' 'Christianity the Flower of Paganism,' 'The Cypher of the Cross,' 'The Limits of Religious Fellowship,' and 'The Possibilities of Common Worship.'

Paget (Elma K.). *STUDIES AND DISCUSSIONS FOR THE WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP AND REFORMED MOTHERS' MEETING.* Longmans, 1918. 6½ in. 109 pp. bibliogs. apps., 1/6 n. 256

Notes on church organization, morality, Reconstruction, our food supply, and the like.

Royden (A. Maude). *THE HOUR AND THE CHURCH: an appeal to the Church of England.* Allen & Unwin [1918]. 6½ in. 95 pp. limp cl., 2/ n. 283

"Has the Church of England a future?" are Miss Royden's opening words. She believes that it has if it will rouse itself from its lethargy, and show itself more tolerant and broad-

mind towards Nonconformists and those who cannot recite its creeds, though their lives prove that they possess the Christian spirit; and she appeals to Modernists and Liberal Churchmen to tell the people the truth as they perceive it, and to Churchmen generally to be willing to surrender or share their privileges and endowments in order to foster the spirit of fellowship and brotherly love with other Churches.

**Trench (G. H.).** A STUDY OF ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL. *Murray*, 1918. 9 in. 484 pp. 2 notes, index, 7/6 n. 226.5

The author of this minute analysis of the fourth gospel writes as an apologist of Catholic dogmatic Christology "as set forth by Athanasius, Augustine, Leo, and the Fathers generally," and remarks that if he seems to have ignored the "Modernist" school, it is from a conviction that its spirit is "alien and hostile to the Faith of Christianity as originally delivered by Jesus Christ and as expanded in the consciousness of the Catholic and Roman Church to-day."

### 300 SOCIOLOGY.

**Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.** TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF THE TREASURER. *N.Y., the Foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue*. 10 by 7½ in. 160 pp. index. 371.17

The report devotes considerable space to recent developments relating to pensions for teachers.

**Chesney (George M.).** INDIA UNDER EXPERIMENT. *Murray*, 1918. 7½ in. 203 pp., 5/ n. 354.54

The author's view of the proposed reforms in India is in a high degree unfavourable. He sees grave dangers ahead, and endeavours to show that a Home Rule settlement for India must fail, because, he asserts, there is no basis for such a political edifice in the social conditions of the country, and because the class which will, he thinks, monopolize the working of the new system has no physical power to enforce its rule.

**Curtis (Lionel).** LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. *Macmillan*, 1918. 7½ in. 233 pp. map, apps., 8/6 n. 354.54

Some of the author's conclusions are that every branch of education in India must be improved and extended; that this reform must be accompanied by the transference to Indians of an instalment of political responsibility, in the shape of a devolution of definite powers on electorates; and that the new authorities which may be set up "must be free from control from above." The arguments leading to these conclusions are elaborated in the book.

**Haldane (Richard Burdon, 1st Viscount).** THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY. *Headley*, 1918. 8 in. 21 pp. paper, 1/ n. 323.4

This address was delivered at Coventry on April 13, 1918, before the local branch of the Workers' Educational Association. "We shall fight to the last man," declared Lord Haldane, "for what we hold dearer than anything else, our liberties and our lives." He spoke strongly in favour of Mr. Fisher's Education Bill; urged that working-men must have a living wage, decent homes, and good education and knowledge; and reminded his hearers that Labour and Capital are both necessary instruments. Lord Haldane would welcome a shorter working day, but it must be one of concentrated application.

**Hogge (James Myles) and Garside (T. H.).** WAR PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 463 pp. 7 apps. index, 6/ n. 351.5

This volume deals comprehensively with a very important subject, and will be of great use to members of Local Pension Committees and others who are anxious to see proper provision made for those who have been disabled in the War and the widows and dependents of those who have sacrificed their lives. The authors point out the need of further reforms, especially in the direction of giving the soldier or sailor a legal right to a pension.

**Industrial Peace:** vol. 1, September, 1917, to February, 1918. *St. Catherine Press*. 9½ in. 212 pp. index, 6/ n. 331.1

The object of this journal is stated to be "to contribute towards the maintenance of Industrial Peace," and it is urged by the writer of the foreword that there should be "some form of co-operation between Labour, Management, and Finance, which will enable this country to maintain her position as a Great Power, whilst securing a decent and prosperous standard of living to the workers." The syndicalist views of a section of the Labour Party are unfavourably criticized in the journal.

**\*Jewdine (J. W.).** THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY AND THE LAND: a review of the social systems of the Middle Ages in Britain, their growth and their decay; with a special reference to land user, supplemented by some observations on the connection with modern conditions. *Williams & Norgate*, 1918. 9 in. 542 pp. 6 apps. maps, index, 18/ n. 333

The main sections of this work are entitled 'The Links with the Past'; 'The Social Systems of the Middle Ages'; 'The Holding and Transfer of Land in Mediæval Society'; 'The Use of the Land by the Community'; 'The Rights of the Small Holder in the Waste'; 'Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: a Historical Retrospect'; 'The Affairs of Britain, France, and Flanders in the Fourteenth Century'; 'The Decay of the Communal Society: Political Causes'; and 'The Decay of the Communal Society: Economic Causes.' Full bibliographical notes are appended to the chapters.

**\*Macbeth (Ann).** THE PLAYWORK BOOK. *Methuen* [1918]. 7½ in. 159 pp. 114 diag., 3/6 n. 372.5

This book may be described as a guide to rudimentary handicraft for young children. They can learn from it how to make a woollen ball, a cork doll, a popgun, a fern basket, a model aeroplane, a doll's house, and so on.

**Mallock (William Hurrell).** CAPITAL, WAR, AND WAGES: three questions in outline. *Blackie*, 1918. 7 in. 93 pp., 2/ n. 331.1

The author applies to these subjects general principles which he treated at length in his 'Limits of Pure Democracy.' He criticizes the resolutions of the Nottingham Labour Congress as illogical, and describes Socialism as giving a man "a maximum of daily bread first and whipping him into performing his prescribed task afterwards"; but he has no word of sympathy for those who have not been able to get daily bread under the present system.

**Milburn (R. Gordon).** ENGLAND AND INDIA. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 126 pp. 2 apps. paper, 2/6 n. 354.54

That the first problem of Indian statesmanship is to find a policy by which British and Indian ideals may be harmonized, and that the root of India's troubles is that the Indian Government concerns itself with the promotion of the interests of British capital, are cardinal points with Mr. Milburn. British rule must, he holds, be severed from British financial interests, and the Government of India must not be influenced by any interests save those of India and humanity in general.

**Muhammad Shah (H.H. Aga Sultan Sir), the Aga Khan.** INDIA IN TRANSITION: a study in political evolution. *Lee Warner; Bombay and Calcutta, Bennett & Coleman*, 1918. 9 in. 322 pp. index, 18/ n. 354.54

A thoughtful work in which the author expounds at considerable length his views on Indian Reconstruction. Local self-government, the Civil Service, the judiciary and police, foreign policy, Germany's Asiatic ambitions, the army and navy, industries and tariffs, commerce, agriculture, education, the status of women, British and Indian social relations, and many other important topics, are discussed from an enlightened and progressive standpoint.

**\*Muir (Ramsay).** NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: ITS GROWTH AND PRINCIPLES; the Culmination of Modern History. *Constable*, 1918. 9 in. 324 pp. index, 8/6 n. 320.9

Among the subjects dealt with are 'The Mediæval Estates and the Representative Parliament,' 'British Self-Government in the Modern Age,' 'The Political Transformation of the Nineteenth Century,' 'The Era of Liberal Revolutions, 1815-55,' 'The Era of National Unification, 1850-78,' 'Rival Systems in Operation, 1878-1900,' and 'The Brewing of the Storm, 1900-1914.'

**Murray (Gilbert).** THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA. *Milford*, 1918. 7½ in. 30 pp. paper, 6d. n. 341.1

In this logical, earnest, and convincing plea for the building of a League of Nations, the Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford argues that not Democracy, but Brotherhood—within each nation, and between the nations—is the principle that will solve the problem of war. And as "great extremes lead to great reactions," he forecasts a partial reaction from the present "orgy of nationalist passion" towards a more peaceful outlook.

**Nevinson (Margaret Wynne).** WORKHOUSE CHARACTERS; and other sketches of the life of the poor. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 160 pp., 3/6 n. 339

These poignant pen-pictures, many of them life-portraits, by one who well knows what the poor endure, in and out of



"the house," make the reader's heart ache, but leave an earnest hope that in the time to come undeserved poverty and consequent wretchedness will cease to be possible.

**Phillips (Marion), ed.** WOMEN AND THE LABOUR PARTY: by various women writers. *Headley* [1918]. 7½ in. 110 pp. paper, 1/ n. 396

With a foreword by Mr. Arthur Henderson, and an introduction by the editor, this book comprises contributions by Mrs. Sidney Webb, Miss Mary Macarthur, Miss Rebecca West, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Margaret McMillan, and others. 'Women as Brain Workers,' 'The Women Trade Unionists' Point of View,' 'The Woman Wage-Earner,' 'The Claims of Mothers and Children,' and 'Women and Internationalism' are some of the papers.

**Pollard (Albert Frederick).** THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN HISTORY. *Milford*, 1918. 7½ in. 14 pp. paper, 3d. n. 341.1

It has not been easy, remarks the author, "for democracies to combine." Declaring that the only political system that has approached the idea of a League of Nations is the British Empire, which has succeeded because England "conquered its will to dominate its Dominions," Prof. Pollard considers that a League of Nations can be formed only by the expression of nationality. No League has yet succeeded because men have "built their States and Churches on their difference from other men, and he who would found a League of Nations must base it on their common interest in peace."

**Pollock (Sir Frederick).** THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE COMING RULE OF LAW. *Milford*, 1918. 7½ in. 15 pp. paper, 3d. n. 341.1

A strong supporter of the idea of a League of Nations, or "League to enforce Peace," the author views with favour most of the late Lord Parker's proposals, including the suggestion that a new member of the League shall be admitted only by special resolution of the Council, who must be satisfied that the candidate accepts the fundamental principles in good faith. Sir Frederick Pollock considers that disarmament cannot be imposed at first, but must be left to follow the establishment of general confidence.

**Robinson (J. J.).** NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION: a study in practical politics and statesmanship. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1918. 7½ in. 167 pp., 2/6 n. 350.4

The safety and development of the Empire are discussed in the first part of the book, two chapters of which deal with the Imperial fighting forces. The second part relates to the 'Development of the Reconstructor.' The "very urgent business of the Empire" is, in the author's judgment, "to breed, to train, and to use more efficient men and women." Mr. Robinson emphasizes the necessity of a simplification of the machinery by which popularly elected bodies attempt to do their work.

**St. Johnston (T. R.).** THE LAU ISLANDS AND THEIR FAIRY TALES AND FOLK-LORE. *Times Book Co.* Sec 919.961 GEOGRAPHY. 398.2

**\*Smith (Munroe).** MILITARISM AND STATECRAFT. *Putnam*, 1918. 7½ in. 299 pp., 6/ n. 327

A careful study of the conflict of diplomatic and military considerations bearing upon the inception and conduct of the War. Bismarck's principles and practice are dealt with fully, and contrasted favourably with later German statecraft. The evil effects of giving undue weight to purely military considerations are demonstrated.

**\*Statesman's Yearbook:** STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE STATES OF THE WORLD FOR THE YEAR 1918; ed. by Sir John Scott Keltie, assisted by M. Epstein *Macmillan*, 1918. 7½ in. 1536 pp. map, bibliogs. tables, index, 18/ n. 310

Important statistical and other particulars will be found in this 55th edition of one of the most useful works of reference. The latest available information is embodied in the 'Additions and Corrections'; e.g., regarding what was once the Russian Empire, we are told that, so far as at present can be ascertained, it has been broken up into 18 separate independent or semi-independent States.

**Stilwell (Arthur Edward).** THE GREAT PLAN: HOW TO PAY FOR THE WAR. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918 7½ in. 183 pp., 2/6 n. 336.2

The "Great Plan" suggested by the author is that immediately the War concludes there shall be an International Congress to arrange for an issue of World Bonds sufficient to cover all the expenses incurred during the War, by neutral

nations as well as belligerents. These would be allotted *pro rata* to each nation, and would be used to cancel all war loans at once. The bonds would be redeemed by a sinking fund contributed by each nation from the saving effected on its former naval and military expenditure; for the International Congress would, with its world-influence, reduce the risk of future war to a minimum, and armies and navies would be automatically decreased each year.

**Suter-Lerch (H. J.).** GERMANY HER OWN JUDGE: reply of a cosmopolitan Swiss to German propaganda; tr. from the German. *Allen & Unwin*, 1918. 8½ in. 128 pp. paper, 1/ n. 327

The author discusses German and English international policy, the annexation of Bosnia by Serbia, the Austro-Serbian dispute, and other topics.

**Turner (Samuel).** FROM WAR TO WORK. *Nisbet* [1918]. 7 in. 122 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 338

The author pleads for greater national efficiency in the affairs of peace, remarks that "democracies, if they are to survive, must cheerfully shoulder the task of self-discipline," and declares that the people "must clearly tell its governors: 'We want our land to produce as much as Belgian land. We want our transport to be as economically conducted as that of America. Our industries must be second to none. We must have an efficient power supply.'"

**Tweedie (Mrs. E. Alec).** WOMEN AND SOLDIERS. *Lane*, 1918. 7½ in. 194 pp., 2/6 n. 396.5

Mrs. Alec Tweedie in this useful book recalls the manifold war-time services rendered by women to the State, and deplors the low salaries paid to some of the better-educated war-workers. Looking ahead, she makes some helpful suggestions, advocates co-operative homes, and urges that women should enter Parliament, and that, if they have talent and inclination, they should not be excluded from the Law and the Church.

**Zimmern (Alfred E.).** NATIONALITY AND GOVERNMENT; with other war-time essays. *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 9 in. 388 pp. index of writers quoted, 10/6 n. 320

Fourteen papers dealing ably and at considerable length with a variety of subjects, among which are education, Reconstruction, progress in government and industry, the new German Empire, and true and false nationalism.

#### 400 PHILOLOGY.

**\*Fowler (J. H.).** ENGLISH EXERCISES FOR MIDDLE FORMS, part 1. *Macmillan*, 1918. 7½ in. 168 pp. notes, 2/6 428.7  
The author's aim is to make the English lesson "a training in clear and accurate thinking, lucid expression, and literary taste." The periods illustrated by the extracts range from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century.

**Garshin (Vsyévolod Mikhailovich).** THE SIGNAL; AND, FOUR DAYS ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE; ed. with introd. notes, and vocab. by J. H. Freese (*Russian Texts*). *Kegan Paul* [1918]. 7½ in. 72 pp. notes, vocab., 1/6 n. 491.788  
The Russian texts of two well-known stories by this realistic writer, who in style somewhat resembles Victor Hugo.

**\*Instructions for the Spelling of Place-Names in Foreign Countries.** *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1918. 8½ in. 31 pp. paper, 2/ n. 411

These instructions, originally prepared by a committee of experts working in association with the Intelligence Division of the Naval Staff, include a sketch of the phonetic system intended to meet the cases of languages such as Russian and Arabic, and the Bantu languages; a schedule of languages, names belonging to which are to be written as in the official forms adopted by the countries concerned; and notes on the Polish, Magyar, Rumanian, and Czech alphabets.

**Underwood (E. G.).** RUSSIAN ACCENTUATION: simple rules on the tonic accent. *Blackie*, 1918. 7 in. 71 pp. bibliog., 2/6 n. 491.716

The author deals lucidly with this difficult subject, which often receives scant treatment in English books on Russian grammar. Mr. Underwood discusses the sounds of vowels and consonants, sound combination, and the rules of accentuation for particular kinds of words.

**Underwood (E. G.).** A RUSSIAN NOTEBOOK OF DIFFICULTIES MET WITH IN SPEAKING, READING, AND WRITING RUSSIAN. *Blackie*, 1918. 7½ in. 108 pp. boards, 3/6 n. 491.71

Designed to meet the requirements of students "who prefer to 'make their own Grammars,'" this book consists principally of systematically arranged blank columns with suitable headings.

\*Underwood (E. G.). A RUSSIAN VOCABULARY: "the thousand commonest words," with their English equivalents. Blackie, 1918. 7 in. 96 pp., 2/6 n. 491.73  
 "In this serviceable and clearly printed Vocabulary words "similar, cognate, or opposite in meaning or in form" are associated in groups or pairs; and these are incorporated in fifty classes, with headings such as 'Time,' 'Country Life,' 'Clothing,' and 'Professions.' Space for additions is left in the lower halves of the pages.

## 600 USEFUL ARTS.

Campbell (Agnes). REPORT ON PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-  
 HOUSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. *Dunfermline, Carnegie*  
*United Kingdom Trust*, 1918. 11½ in. 277 pp. il. diag.  
 maps, index. 613.47

Deals comprehensively, and in a signally practical manner, with the supply of baths in relation to housing; the provision and use made of private baths in public bath establishments throughout the country; swimming baths, their value, use, and sanitation; bathing for school children; cleansing and disinfection, public washhouses, and allied topics.

\*Crocker (Walter J.). VETERINARY POST-MORTEM TECHNIC. *Lippincott* [1918]. 9½ in. 247 pp. il. bibliog. index, 16/ n. 619

The author has designed this book for the assistance of those who make, or contemplate making, investigations of cadavers "for the study of pathologic changes in any or all their relations and extent," or with the object of determining the cause of death. The volume is copiously illustrated, thoroughly practical, and covers wide ground, from details of the place where the necropsy should be performed to the methods to be followed in post-mortems of horses, dogs, swine, &c.

\*Davies (C. J.). RABBITS FOR FUR AND FLESH ('Country Life' Library). 'Country Life,' 1918. 8½ in. 192 pp. il. index, 6/ n. 636.9

This work conveys a large amount of information relating to the "hutch rabbit-breeding industry"; and the author shows that proper feeding will enable rabbits to be reared to a larger size, and at a lower cost, than by old-fashioned methods.

\*Green (Neal). FISHERIES OF THE NORTH SEA. *Methuen* [1918]. 7½ in. 178 pp. il. map, 4/6 n. 639.2

Many Englishmen would like to know more about the fishing industry than they do at present. This book will help them. The author deals with the history of fishing, the North Sea fisheries and their value, and the fisheries of Scandinavia, Germany, America, and other countries.

Hart (Bernard). THE MODERN TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (*Manchester Univ. Lectures*, 21). *Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans)*, 1918. 7½ in. 28 pp., 1/ n. 616.8

Few persons are now unacquainted with some sufferer from shell-shock or the like nervous disorder; and Dr. Hart's lecture is timely in its publication. It embodies a considerable amount of instructive or suggestive matter.

Newsham (J. C.). FARMING MADE EASY: a handbook for farmers and smallholders. *Pearson*, 1918. 7½ in. 190 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 630.7

The amateur or beginner who wishes to develop a small holding usefully will find a large amount of information in this manual, simply and practically conveyed. Soils, manures, seed-sowing, crops, fruit culture, the care of animals, stock-breeding, and dairy-farming are included.

Powell-Owen (W.). DUCK-KEEPING ON MONEY-MAKING LINES; with sections on geese, turkeys, and guinea-fowl. *Newnes*, 1918. 9 in. 220 pp. diag., 5/ n. 636.5

Chapters are devoted to duck-breeding, hatching, rearing, and the like, and there are instructions regarding management "on common-sense lines."

Powell-Owen (W.). GOAT-KEEPING ON MONEY-MAKING LINES. *Newnes*, 1918. 9 in. 160 pp. diag., 3/6 n. 636.3

The author strongly advocates goat-keeping, and instructs his readers how to breed, rear, and house goats, which, we are reminded, yield milk, cream, butter, cheese, and meat.

Ramsay (F. M.). EVERYBODY'S FLOWER BOOK; with illustrations and a chapter [on Gardens] by M. Snape. *Simpkin & Marshall* [1918]. 7½ in. 137 pp. boards, 5/ n. 642.8

The author treats especially of methods of culling, arranging, and keeping flowers for room and table decoration. There is a pleasant chapter on wild flowers; and the illustrations are attractive.

\*Sadler (William S. and Lena K.). THE MOTHER AND HER CHILD. *Harrap*, 1918. 7½ in. 467 pp. 17 il. app. index, 6/ n. 618.2

The first part relates to the care and treatment of the mother, expectant and actual. Some pages are devoted to the subject of obstetric anæsthesia. The fostering of the baby occupies the second part. Sickness and nerve-troubles, deformities and chronic disorders, and sensible advice about the truthful teaching of young children occupy the greater part of the last section. It is a "sane" book, the work of authors who are parents as well as physicians.

Taylor (E. A.). RUNNER DUCKS ('Country Life' Library). 'Country Life,' 1918. 8½ in. 62 pp. il., 3/6 n. 636.5

A well-illustrated handbook, treating of the Indian runner or "egg" duck, which is stated to possess great laying properties, and to promise a sound return from the investor's point of view.

Tiemann (Harry Donald). THE KILN DRYING OF LUMBER: a practical and theoretical treatise. *Lippincott* [1917]. 8½ in. 328 pp. il. app. index, 18/ n. 691.1

The author treats of the structure and properties of wood; the principles and methods of kiln drying; the effects of various methods upon the strength and hygroscopicity of wood; instruments useful in dry kiln work, and the like. Numerous figures illustrate the book.

\*Whellens (W. H.). FORESTRY WORK. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 236 pp. il. app. index, 8/6 n. 634.9

As large tracts of waste land may at no very distant date be afforested by the Government, and work will thus be provided for thousands of men of whom a great number will be ignorant of forestry, this handbook is likely to prove of real utility to a variety of readers.

## 700 FINE ART.

Pupin (Michael J.), ed. SOUTH SLAV MONUMENTS: 1, SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH. *Murray*, 1918. 15½ in. by 11 in. 64 pp. 54 pl. 4 figs. in text, paper, 42/ n. 720.9497

English-speaking people will be interested by this survey of typical monuments of Yugoslav church architecture. Dalmatian Romanesque is the prevailing style of the churches built prior to 1314. Those built between 1314 and the period of the destruction of Serbian independence are Græco-Byzantine in character; but after 1360 the influence of Rade Borovic led to the expression of Serbia's own individuality in religious art, and numerous distinctive features appeared in the buildings. This book has been supervised by the Rev. Fr. N. Velimirovic; the opening chapters are by Sir T. G. Jackson, R.A.; and Mr. Kosta J. Jovanovic of Belgrade contributes an instructive section. The admirable views are accompanied by succinct accounts of the buildings.

\*Thomson (D. Croal), ed. MATTHEW MARIS: an illustrated souvenir. *French Gallery* [1918]. 11 by 9 in. 135 pp. il. por. paper, 21/ 759.4

Besides 51 well-executed reproductions of works by Matthew Maris, a list of his works exhibited last winter at the French Gallery, and a good portrait of the artist by Mr. J. M. Swan, this book includes a memoir by Mr. Croal Thomson, with articles by the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University and Messrs. E. D. Fridlander and F. Lessore.

## 790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.

Parker (Eric). SHOOTING DAYS. *Murray*, 1918. 7½ in. 354 pp. index, 6/ n. 799

Believing, like many other sportsmen, that the pleasure of a day's shooting is associated more with the sights and sounds of "wild life in open country" than with the size of the bag, the author writes from the point of view of the naturalist rather than the game-preserved or the expert "shot." The book consists partly of reminiscence, partly of essays on shooting, and comprises chapters on grouse, partridges, pheasants, rabbits and hares, wood-pigeons, and the like.

## 800 LITERATURE.

\*Boyd (Ernest A.). THE CONTEMPORARY DRAMA OF IRELAND. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin)*, 1918. 8 in. 228 pp. bibliog. index, 5/ n. 842.9

This interesting historical and critical study of the dramatic movement in Ireland supplies appreciations of Edward Martyn, W. B. Yeats, Synge, and the other leading figures in the movement; it also assesses the influence of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Bernard Shaw, and other renovators of the drama on the one hand, and, on the other, of the purely Irish impulses of the poetic revival and the rise of folk drama and folk realism.



\*Macdonald (John F.). *THE AMAZING CITY*. Grant Richards, 1918. 9 in. 304 pp., 8/6 n. 824.9

The author of these vivacious and witty sketches is stated in the preface to have desired to write a work in three parts portraying Paris and the real Parisians. 'Paris of the Parisians' was the first part; the posthumous book 'Two Towns—One City' (noticed in *The Athenæum*, August, 1917, p. 412) was another; and the selection from Mr. Macdonald's writings between 1907 and 1913 now before us may be regarded as the middle portion of the projected work. Many of the sketches are amusing, and all are notable.

Murray (Gilbert). *RELIGIO GRAMMATICI, THE RELIGION OF A "MAN OF LETTERS"*: being a Presidential Address to the Classical Association on Jan. 8, 1918. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 6½ in. 47 pp. paper, 1/ n. 804

A closely reasoned apology for the faith of a humanist, and an eloquent plea for classical studies.

\*Quiller-Couch (Sir Arthur Thomas). *STUDIES IN LITERATURE*. Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1918. 9½ in. 331 pp. index, 10/6 n. 820.4

The author discourses pleasantly of "books of wayfaring"; of Coleridge, Hardy, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, and Charles Reade; of Meredith, whose 'Love in the Valley' he brackets with Spenser's 'Epithalamion' as sharing its claim to be the greatest song of human love in our language; of 'Patriotism in English Literature' (an especially appealing essay); and of some of the seventeenth-century mystical poets—in particular, Donne, Herbert, Vaughan, and Traherne. Writing of the first-named, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch refers to Donne's "portrait of himself (for which he stood on an urn, naked, clad in a winding sheet)... You may see the horrible silly picture in many editions of the 'Life.' It is kept among the archives of St. Paul's." We may add that the remarkable shrouded effigy of Donne on an urn, graven by N. Stone and saved from his tomb in old St. Paul's, is affixed to the wall of the south aisle of the choir of the present cathedral.

Stopes (Marie Carmichael). *GOLD IN THE WOOD; AND, THE RACE*: two new plays of life. Fifield, 1918. 7 in. 106 pp. paper, 2/ n. 822.9

The first piece is in one act, and is a pleasant idyll of the woods, the dramatic personæ being a girl lecturer at College, a tramp, and a University don. 'The Race' is a three-act play, the heroine of which is an idealistic girl who, forbidden marriage with her devoted lover before his departure for the Front, rather than allow her father, as she says, to "commit... murder of the child which might be ours," gives her lover the opportunity of fatherhood.

Thucydides. *THE FUNERAL ORATION SPOKEN BY PERICLES*, from the Second Book of Thucydides, englished by Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (*Sheldonian Series*, 2). Oxford, Blackwell [1918]. 6 in. 30 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 888.2

An attractive edition of the famous oration, pocket size, and printed on hand-made paper.

Yeats (John Butler). *ESSAYS, IRISH AND AMERICAN*; with an appreciation by A. E. Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin), 1918. 7½ in. 95 pp. por., 4/6 n. 824.9

G. F. Watts, Samuel Butler, and J. M. Synge are among the subjects of these animated, tersely phrased, and suggestive essays. Watts's portraiture and technique are unreservedly commended, but the author pronounces the artist a failure as a religious teacher. Butler was sincere, critical, and kindly, but "superior." Synge, much misunderstood, was gentle, wholly truthful, and an enthusiast. 'The Modern Woman' is a protest against hardness and egotism in women, and a warning that the two sexes "must patch up their differences."

## POETRY.

\*Benson (Stella). *TWENTY*. Macmillan, 1918. 8 in. 52 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

These twenty short poems suggest a philosophy of life—woman's life. They blend thought and imagination, seriousness and humour, in an original way, and are often admirable in phrasing and tunefulness.

\*Brooke (Rupert). *COLLECTED POEMS*; with a memoir. Sidgwick & Jackson, 1918. 8 in. 318 pp. 2 por., 10/6 n. 821.9

Includes the poems in the two volumes previously published with a few additional ones. The memoir of Brooke by his friend Mr. E. Marsh sketches a delightfully winsome character.

Eden (Mrs. Helen Parry). *COAL AND CANDLELIGHT*. Lane, 1918. 7½ in. 84 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

Commendable, thoughtful verse, akin in its sincerity to the author's 'Bread and Circuses.'

Faber (Geoffrey). *THE VALLEY OF VISION: poems written in time of war*. Oxford, Blackwell, 1918. 8 in. 73 pp., 3/ n. 821.9

"We all have sinned," ingeminates Mr. Faber in these poems of many metres and many visions, obsessed by the dreadful actuality of the disaster that has befallen the world. His hope is strong, but chastened:—

He who returns to Heaven must Hell have dared.

Herford (Charles Harold). *THE POETRY OF LUCRETIVUS*: a lecture delivered at the John Rylands Library, Feb. 14, 1917 (reprinted from 'The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library,' vol. 4, No. 2). Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans), 1918. 9½ in. 26 pp. boards, 1/ n. 871.1

Prof. Herford brings out the essence of Lucretius by a comparison of his philosophic poems with those of Goethe, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, and Milton.

Lehmann (Rudolph Chambers). *THE VAGABOND; and other poems*. Lane, 1918. 7 in. 124 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

These little ballads, fancy sketches, and *jeux d'esprit* have tuneful versification, vivid description, and frequent touches of humour. All but two originally appeared in *Punch*.

Merrill (William A.). *PARALLELS AND COINCIDENCES IN LUCRETIVUS AND VIRGIL* (*Univ. of California Publications in Classical Philology*, vol. 3, Nos. 3 and 4). Berkeley, Cal., Univ. Press, 1918. 10 in. 113, 16 pp. paper, \$1.25 and 20c. 871.1 and 873.1

Vaughan (Henry) and Marvell (Andrew). *THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS*: a choice taken from their poems by Francis Meynell. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7 in. 60 pp., 3/ n. 821.49

Vaughan and Marvell were born in the same year, 1621. This selection contains some of their most exquisite poems.

Villon (François). *BALLADES; interpreted into English verse by Paul Hookham* (*Sheldonian Series*, 3). Oxford, Blackwell [1918]. 6 in. 39 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 841.25

In the ballades of 'The Ladies of Former Times' and of 'The Women of Paris,' the epitaph composed by the poet for himself and his companions while awaiting death by hanging, the lines written by Villon at his mother's request, and other pieces, the English "interpreter" has done his work well.

Vogelweide (Walther von der). *SONGS AND SAYINGS; englished by Frank Betts* (*Sheldonian Series*, 1). Oxford, Blackwell [1918]. 6 in. 54 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 831.27

These capable renderings of compositions by the greatest of German mediæval lyric poets are set forth in a delightful little édition de luxe.

Waugh (Alec). *RESENTMENT*. Grant Richards, 1918. 8 in. 62 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Waugh thinks "Nought so sweet as melancholy," and is gruesome in his poems of the War. His idealism, however, takes imaginative shapes.

Wyseur (Marcel). *LES CLOCHES DE FLANDRE*. Paris, Perrin, 1918. 7½ in. 228 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 841.9

The mournful bells of a stricken land are sympathetically interpreted in M. Wyseur's verse, the lingering keynote of which haunts the reader with a sense of melancholy and pity. From a considerable number of notable pieces, we may single out 'Jadis...', 'Béguinages,' 'Un Calvaire,' and the lines to Émile Verhaeren.

## FICTION.

Barrington-Kennett (Ellinor Frances). *UNDER A DARK CLOUD*. Stock, 1918. 7½ in. 91 pp., 3/ n.

A slight, readable story relating to a charge of dishonesty brought against a young officer.

Bloch (Jean Richard). *...ET CIE*. Paris, 'Nouvelle Revue Française,' 1918. 7½ in. 359 pp. paper, 4 fr. 843.9

Concerned for the most part with the years 1871-2, this story is notable for wealth of detail, quiet humour, and truth to life. The last-named quality is well exemplified in the amusing description of an interview with an estate agent.

Bloch (Regina Miriam). *THE BOOK OF STRANGE LOVES*. Richmond [1918]. 7½ in. 304 pp., 5/ n.

Prominent among these romantic and passionate tales, which are largely derived from records and legends of the past, are 'Narcissus at the Pool,' 'Samson and Delilah,' 'Deianira, the Story of an Amazon,' and 'Istar in the Under-world.'



\***Bourget (Paul).** NEMESIS. *Paris, Plon-Nourrit* [1918]. 7½ in. 303 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 843.9

The heroine of this tragic story, which displays the author's profound psychological insight and fine literary powers, is the young and wealthy widow of a worthless *duc*. Although "omnivorous intellectually," she is capricious, hedonistic, and irreligious. She lives in splendid Renaissance fashion in an old Italian château, where, like Isabella d'Este, she maintains a dwarf for her amusement. He, an anarchist, hates his benefactress, of whose lover, moreover, he is jealous; and he takes a terrible vengeance.

\***Cable (Boyd).** FRONT LINES. *Murray*, 1918. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/n.

The author of 'Action Front' and other war-books here offers twenty-one stories or sketches of life in trench, dug-out, and the heat of conflict, which are vivid pictures of the actualities of modern warfare and not bad examples of story-telling.

**The Call; and other stories.** *Routledge* [1918]. 7½ in. 96 pp., 1/n.

Three short stories, the best of which is the second, entitled 'Adamson's,' which relates how an English girl and a "lonely Anzac" tried to deceive one another.

**Cobb (Thomas).** WHILE GUY WAS IN FRANCE. *Stanley Paul* [1918]. 7½ in. 315 pp., 6/n.

This book does not seem to us nearly worth the time and labour that have been expended on its production.

**Flatau (Dorota).** YELLOW ENGLISH. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/n.

This sensational book is written with the purpose of exposing the danger considered by the author to arise from the presence in England of naturalized Germans. The principal character is a wealthy man of German birth who is paymaster and chief of a company of German spies.

**Graves (Clotilde), pseud. Richard Dehan.** THAT WHICH HATH WINGS—*Heinemann* [1918]. 7½ in. 496 pp., 7/n.

Although this novel fills nearly 500 pages, it is by no means tedious. The action begins in 1914, and there are numerous exciting episodes. The hero is a famous English aviator who is blinded in an air-fight.

**Gregory (Jackson).** WOLF BREED. *Melrose*, 1918. 7½ in. 296 pp., 5/n.

A stirring tale of life in the North-West. No-luck Drennen is a solitary and a woman-hater, but two women come into his life in spite of himself. In addition, there is gold-finding and jewel-hunting, besides a fairly complicated plot; so the reader's interest is well sustained.

**Horn (Holloway).** OLD DESIRE. *Westall*, 1918. 7½ in. 296 pp., 6/n.

Though the book opens with the visit of three young doctors to Africa to find a remedy for a malarial disease, it soon develops into a story of artist life in London. Both the men and the women are very pleasant persons, and the whole makes good reading.

\***Housman (Laurence).** THE SHEEPFOLD: the story of a shepherdess and her sheep and how she lost them. *Duckworth* [1918]. 7½ in. 350 pp., 6/n.

The moving life-story of a simple soul who as she grew fashioned for herself a very unconventional idea of God—a God who sent adversity in order to strengthen, and therefore expected thankful joy in all circumstances.

**Lewis (P. Wyndham).** TARR. 'The Egoist,' 1918. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/n.

This story is off the trodden paths of conventional fiction. Against a Bohemian background in Paris are character-studies of some unattractive individuals. The most prominent are a contemptible German, a feminine compatriot of his, and an English student who fills the title-rôle. The vaguest portrait is the last-named.

**Lorimer (Norma).** THERE WAS A KING IN EGYPT. *Stanley Paul*, 1918. 7½ in. 404 pp., 7/n.

The spirit of the Pharaoh, Amenhotep IV., or Akhnaton, exercises a powerful influence over the principal personages of this story, in which there are mystical elements. The heroine is sister to a noted English Egyptologist. The book is somewhat out of the ordinary rut of fiction.

**The Man from Trinidad;** by the author of 'The Pointing Man.' *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/n.

Furtive crime, life in the most degraded quarters of Port Said and elsewhere, and a set of somewhat unconvincing personages, are among the ingredients of this story.

**Margerison (John S.).** HUNTERS OF THE U-BOAT. *Pearson*, 1918. 7½ in. 108 pp., 1/6 n.

Eight short stories of a stirring character, the last one introducing again the adventurous Jimmy Carew.

**Maurols (André).** LES SILENCES DU COLONEL BRAMBLE. *Paris, Grasset*, 1918. 7½ in. 250 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 843.9

The author depicts the mess-room life of the officers of a Highland regiment on the Western front. The doctor, the sportsmanlike Padre, the French interpreter, who "drops into poetry," and above all the good old Colonel, are pleasantly drawn, and the book is amusing.

**Nesmy (Jean).** L'ÂME DE LA VICTOIRE. *Paris, Grasset*, 1918. 7½ in. 257 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 843.9

How a student at the Sorbonne, cold, materialistic, pacifist, and anti-patriotic even while he serves as a soldier in peace-time, suddenly changes his views on the outbreak of the War, is told in this story of patriotism, religion, and sentiment.

**Ramuz (C. F.).** LA GUÉRISON DES MALADIES. *Lausanne, Cahiers Vaudois* (9me, 10me, et 11me cahiers de la 3me série), 1917. 8½ in. 303 pp. paper. 843.9

This is a story of village life in a vine-growing district. The heroine is a delicate young girl, with a querulous mother and a father who is weak and easily led into temptation. The local colouring, and the portrayal of the village gossips and notables of the place, are good.

**Roberts (Morley).** THE MADONNA OF THE BEECH WOOD; and other stories. *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 296 pp., 6/n.

Several of these pleasant stories are of fair length. The last, which gives its title to the book, is idealistic in character.

**Sadler (M. T. H.).** THE ANCHOR. *Constable* [1918]. 7½ in. 284 pp., 6/n.

The anchor found by the conservative and unimaginative hero is a wife. The tale takes the reader to three capitals and other important cities, but is not particularly exciting.

**Sheppard (Alfred Tresidder).** A SON OF THE MANSE. *Melrose* [1918]. 7½ in. 368 pp., 5/n.

The Manse is in Northamptonshire, and its occupant is a Baptist minister. The son, wanting to be an artist, runs away to London. The young Welsh painter to whom he becomes engaged commits suicide during a spiritualistic séance; and when he marries, his wife soon dies of smallpox. He makes something of a name, but goes to the bad, and ends by murdering his father. There is much cynical or flippant comment on Biblical incidents, and the general atmosphere is far from pleasant.

\***Sidgwick (Cecily, Mrs. Alfred).** KAREN. *Collins* [1918]. 7½ in. 300 pp., 6/n.

A vivid and amusing picture of German social life as it appears to an English girl invited to a friend's wedding in Germany. Considerable artistic ability is shown in bringing before the reader the arrogance and narrow conventionality of the Graf, the bad manners of the tutor, and the detestation of England exhibited by the heroine's acquaintances.

**The Sign of the Fish:** a novel dealing with reform, but mainly with the coming unity of Christendom; by E. J. W. Digby & Long, 1918. 7½ in. 322 pp., 6/n.

This book, though unequal, is in some respects noteworthy. Interwoven with a slight story are the author's views on Roman Catholicism, Anglican sacerdotalism, the medical profession, spiritual healing, women's suffrage, and other topics. The unity of Christendom is strongly advocated.

**Silver (R. Norman).** A DOUBLE MASK. *Jarrols* [1918]. 7½ in. 319 pp., 6/n.

A story of impersonation, blackmail, robbery, and murder, but the coincidences are too numerous.

**Sladen (Douglas Brooke Wheelton).** FAIR INEZ: a romance of Australia. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 295 pp., 6/n.

A clever, well-written love-tale, laid in Australia in A.D. 2000-2007, when the world is dominated by two groups of democracies, the Britains and the Americas. Australia has fifty millions of inhabitants, and is only five days from England by airship.

\***Snaith (John Collis).** MARY PLANTAGENET: an improbable story. *Cassell* [1918]. 8 in. 340 pp., 6/n.

Mr. Snaith has passed through the stage of understudying Meredith, and now turns his originality to the best account. The well-arranged plot, the clever dialogue garnished with the latest slang, and the piquant character-drawing make

excellent comedy out of familiar ingredients—love, the obstacles of class distinctions, and the belated consequences of a duke's secret marriage. It is comedy seasoned with tender feeling and a kindly philosophy.

**Stacpoole (Henry de Vere Stacpoole).** *THE MAN WHO LOST HIMSELF.* Hutchinson, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/ n.

Based upon an extraordinarily close resemblance between two unrelated persons, this bright and clever story unfolds the history of a man who is compelled by circumstances to impersonate another, and is in consequence the recipient of much good luck.

**Tallents (Stephen G.).** *THE STARRY POOL;* and other tales. Liverpool, Univ. Press (Constable), 1918. 7½ in. 173 pp., 3/6 n.

Tales and sketches mostly relating to episodes and scenes associated directly or indirectly with the War.

**Teague (J. Jessop), pseud. Morice Gerard.** *THE HAUNTED SHORE.* Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 7½ in. 283 pp., 6/ n.

The practised skill of the author has produced another excellent story. He is heartily in sympathy with the heroic part played by our fishermen during the present conflict, and their feelings and superstitions supply good local colour. There is a sufficient amount of incident and love-making, and a first-rate picture of a clergyman who shares in all the interests of his parishioners.

**†Tolstoi (Leo N.).** *WHAT MEN LIVE BY;* and other tales; ed. by L. and A. Maude (Stratford Universal Library). Boston, Mass., Stratford Co., 1918. 8 in. 66 pp., 25 c. 891.73

**†Vachell (Horace Annesley).** *THE WATERS OF JORDAN.* Nelson [1918]. 6½ in. 281 pp., 1/6 n.

**\*Webbling (Peggy).** *IN OUR STREET.* Hutchinson, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/ n.

A story dealing with the "mania of curiosity" of a man who devotes himself to spiritualism. His wife's life is sacrificed to his obsession. He is a clever character-study, and the book is readable.

**Young (F. E. Mills).** *THE LAWS OF CHANCE.* 7½ in. 308 pp., 6/ n.

David Curtis, having lived an uneventful life in London, decides to go to Africa. In Kimberley a casual acquaintance imparts to him a secret concerning a hoard of precious stones in England—a secret which endangers his life. Love plays a very prominent part in the book.

#### 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

**\*Bareilles (Bertrand).** *CONSTANTINOPLE: ses cités franques et levantines (Péra—Galata—Banlieue).* Paris, Bossard, 1918. 9 in. 405 pp. il. map, paper, 9 fr. 914.961

The author describes Stamboul, its suburbs and outlying districts, and the various elements of the population, apart from the Osmanlis. The rayahs, he states, are the descendants of the Franks and others who peopled Constantinople before the arrival of the conquering Osmanlis; they form the basis of the population, and are the most active members of it. This fact should be borne in mind in relation to the future.

**\*Bates (Jean Victor).** *OUR ALLIES AND ENEMIES IN THE NEAR EAST.* Chapman & Hall, 1918. 9 in. 234 pp. index, 10/6 n. 914.97-8

Miss Bates's book, to which Sir Edward Carson has contributed the introduction, embodies picturesque and animated descriptions of the countries composing the Balkan Peninsula, and of the races inhabiting them. Roumania, Bulgaria, Croatia, and Transylvania are among the regions dealt with in this opportune volume, but a map should have been supplied.

**Hawley (Walter A.).** *ASIA MINOR.* Lane, 1918. 9 in. 339 pp. il. maps, index, 12/6 n. 915.6

This account of a part of Asia with which few readers are familiar will be welcome at the present time. The author describes the natural features of the country, shows the primitive condition of the agricultural and industrial development of Asia Minor, and gives an idea of some of the possibilities of the future. Among the places visited were the sites of the Seven Churches mentioned in Revelation.

**\*Muirhead (Findlay), ed.** *LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS (Blue Guides).* Macmillan; Paris, Hachette, 1918. 7 in. 639 pp. 30 maps and plans, bibliog. indexes, 7/6 n. 914.21

To all English-speaking visitors to, or explorers of, London, this guide should become almost indispensable. It is comprehensive; minute in its description of the principal public

buildings, antiquarian, artistic, and scientific treasures, and prominent institutions; includes accounts of British Art, London Architecture, the History and Administration of London, and Literary Walks in London, by well-known authorities; and is provided with maps and information regarding means of transit and the like.

**Phillips' Contoured Map of the European Battle Fronts Physically Coloured.** Philip [1918]. 9 in. paper, 1/6 n. 912.4

So great are the distances covered by this map that, though it is on a scale of 30 miles to an inch, it extends to 42 by 32 inches. It has a short introduction.

**\*Safroni-Middleton (A.).** *WINE-DARK SEAS AND TROPIC SKIES: reminiscences and a romance of the South Seas.* Grant Richards, 1918. 9 in. 304 pp. il., 12/6 n. 919.6

A fascinating mélange of memories and impressions of life in the Marquesas Islands, Fiji, and Samoa, this book embodies also the pathetic story of a hapless half-caste girl of the Southern Seas. There is a terrible description of the escape from Molokai, and the subsequent fate, of some lepers. Many of the characters are stated to be pictures from life.

**St. Johnston (Major T. R.).** *THE LAU ISLANDS (FIJI) AND THEIR FAIRY TALES AND FOLK-LORE.* Times Book Co., 1918. 8½ in. 145 pp. il. map, 5/ n. 919.961

The author, who has been for ten years Commissioner of the Lau Islands, situated between Fiji and Tonga, has produced a book that is both entertaining and instructive. The stories tell how the coco-nut and other things were brought from the islanders' Paradise to Lau; and it is curious to find a stake driven into the grave of a man who had been killed by magic, as a stake used to be driven through a suicide buried at cross-roads in England.

#### 920 BIOGRAPHY.

**\*Bax (Ernest Belfort).** *REMINISCENCES AND REFLEXIONS OF A MID AND LATE VICTORIAN.* Allen & Unwin [1918]. 9 in. 283 pp. por., 7/6 n. 920

Of considerable and varied interest are the author's recollections of notable Socialists. The foundation and vicissitudes of the Democratic (afterwards Social Democratic) Federation are described; and Messrs. H. M. Hyndman, Bernard Shaw, and John Burns figure in Mr. Bax's pages. He is nothing if not candid in his criticisms of people he has disliked, or causes with which he is out of sympathy, and in the case of the late Miss Helen Taylor some may think that he has exceeded the bounds of good taste. His inclusion of Whistler among the decadents will scarcely be endorsed by all readers, and his anti-feminism is rather belated.

*Don (Archibald).*

**Sayle (Charles).** *ARCHIBALD DON: a memoir.* Murray, 1918. 9 in. 216 pp. il. por. apps. index, 10/6 n. 920

Of Scottish parentage and descent, educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, a geologist who had already "made his mark," and a student of medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Archibald Don was by temperament a pacifist, and, for a while, a member of the U.D.C. On the outbreak of the War he served with the R.A.M.C. Convinced of the righteousness of our cause, though no blind hater of the foe, he became a subaltern in the 10th Battalion of the Black Watch. Sent to Salonika, he succumbed to malignant malaria on Sept. 11, 1916, before he had completed his 26th year. Mr. Don's short and altruistic life was full of promise.

**Jupp (William J.).** *WAYFARINGS: a record of adventure and liberation in the life of the spirit.* Headley [1918]. 7½ in. 234 pp. por., 6/ n. 920

With a clearness and frankness which enlist the reader's sympathy, these chapters of autobiography unfold the stages of a mental progression from rigid "hyper-Calvinism" to an intellectual freedom permitting "the continual readjustment of belief to the ever-widening experience of life," and leading to an always broadening outlook upon the world.

*Meredith (George).*

**Crees (J. H. E.).** *GEORGE MEREDITH: a study of his works and personality.* Oxford, Blackwell, 1918. 7½ in. 248 pp. index, 6/ n. 920

The author ardently admires Meredith as philosopher, exponent of youth, writer of comedy, sentimentalist, and artist. Of the great novelist's philosophic insight, style, characterization, and dialogue, Dr. Crees is almost unreservedly laudatory; but he considers that Meredith was not always equally successful with his plots, and in regard to him as a poet he remarks that "we find ourselves suspended between unqualified eulogy and bewilderment or even censure."



\*Wetterlé (Abbé E.). *BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG*: sixteen years of parliamentary life in Germany. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 8½ in. 208 pp. il. pors. index, 6/ n. 920  
Enlightening as showing the subordination of the Reichstag to the will of the German Emperor, this book is also clearly indicative of the true character of Pan-German aspirations. Humour abounds in its pages. The Abbé's description of a certain member of the Reichstag as having "the appearance of a tobacco-jar perched on two match-stalks and surmounted by a deformed lemon" is even better than Falstaff's "forked radish" with a "fantastically carved" head. There are other amusing silhouettes.

## 930-990 HISTORY.

Anderson (G.) and Subedar (M.). *THE LAST DAYS OF THE COMPANY: A SOURCE-BOOK OF INDIAN HISTORY, 1818-1858: vol. 1, THE EXPANSION OF BRITISH INDIA*. *London, Bell; Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta, A. H. Wheeler & Co.*, 1918. 8½ in. 208 pp., 3 rupees 8 annas or 4/6 954

The present volume is the first of three to be devoted to this period. The story is principally told by means of excerpts from original sources, with introductory comments.

Fletcher (J. S.). *THE MAKING OF MODERN YORKSHIRE, 1750-1914*. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 328 pp. index, 7/6 n. 942.74

The author first describes the social and economic condition of Yorkshire in 1750. The later progress of the county is followed up in succeeding chapters, each of which deals with a separate topic; for example, communication and transit, power and machinery, mineral wealth, the great industries, agriculture, education, and notable Yorkshiremen. The last chapter is "Yorkshire in 1914."

Gordon (Winifred, Mrs. Will.). *ROUMANIA YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY*. *Lane*, 1918. 8½ in. 302 pp. il. pors. index, 10/6 n. 949.8

The past history of Roumania, the nature of the country and character of the people, and the circumstances which recently led to the enforced acceptance of peace terms, are well described in this book, much of which is poignant reading. The introduction and chaps. 7 and 11 are by the Queen of Roumania, and are the most pathetic in the volume. The frontispiece is by M. Raemaekers.

\*Merriman (Roger Bigelow). *THE RISE OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE IN THE OLD WORLD AND IN THE NEW*. N.Y., *Macmillan*, 1918. 2 vols. 9 in. 558, 401 pp. maps, tables, bibliogs. index, \$7.50. 946.02-3

In the first volume the Professor of History in Harvard University deals with the eight centuries' struggle for the recovery of Spain from the Moors, with the different Spanish kingdoms in the Middle Ages, and with the growth of the Aragonese empire in the western basin of the Mediterranean. The second volume treats of the union of the crowns and the reorganization of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella, the beginnings of expansion in America and North Africa, and the early phases of the conflict between France and Spain for European hegemony.

Orr (C. W. J.). *CYPRUS UNDER BRITISH RULE*. *R. Scott*, 1918. 9 in. 192 pp. apps. map, 6/ n. 956.4

Knowing of no publication which "gives a connected account of British administration in Cyprus, or describes the conditions under which we have occupied it since 1878," Capt. Orr has endeavoured to fill the void. Readers can form a clear mental picture of the Cypriot's life as it is under the generous rule which has replaced Ottoman misgovernment. An index would have been useful.

Pennsylvania Society. *YEAR-BOOK, 1918*; ed. by Barr Ferree. N. Y., *the Society*, 1918. 9½ in. 284 pp. il. pors. 974.8

\*Phillipson (Coleman). *ALSACE-LORRAINE: past, present, and future*. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 10 in. 324 pp. maps, bibliog. index, 25/ n. 943.44-5

This book will attract particular attention. The keynote is in the following sentence (p. 302): "During the last hundred years the view has been gaining ground that the annexation of territory with a considerable population is illegitimate and invalid without their consent expressed on a plebiscite." The author sets forth the main features of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine, describes the provinces, summarizes their history, states the French, German, and "nationalist" views, and considers in detail the suggested solutions of the question (restoration to France; autonomy within the German Empire; conversion into an independent neutral State; and various schemes of partition). Dr. Phillipson prefers neutralization, and strongly advocates a plebiscite.

## 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

Aldrich (Mildred). *ON THE EDGE OF THE WAR ZONE*: from the battle of the Marne to the entrance of the Stars and Stripes. *Constable* [1918]. 7½ in. 280 pp. front., 5/ n. 940.9

Spirited letters by the author of 'A Hilltop on the Marne,' covering the period from Sept. 16, 1914, to April 8, 1917. The author, who is an American lady residing at Huiry, near Esbly, by the Marne, describes the fine patience and dignity of the French population during a critical period, and the exemplary demeanour of the military quartered in the district.

*L'Armée allemande à Louvain en Août, 1914; et, Le Livre Blanc allemand du 10 Mai, 1915*: deux mémoires publiés par les soins du Gouvernement belge. *Port-Villez, Seine et Oise, Imprimerie de l'Institut Militaire des Invalides*, 1917. 11 by 8½ in. 165 pp. il. pors. maps. 940.9

The authors of these copiously documented memoirs, which embody fresh information, as well as a detailed reply to the chapter in the German White Book treating of the events at Louvain, are stated to have been eyewitnesses of those occurrences, and are known to the Belgian Government. They call attention to the refusal by the German authorities of a commission of inquiry, suggested by Cardinal Mercier, to be composed of German delegates and Belgian magistrates, and presided over by a neutral.

\*Bell (John Keble), pseud. Keble Howard. *THE GLORY OF ZEEBRUGGE AND THE VINDICTIVE*. *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 8½ in. 64 pp. il. paper, 1/ n. 940.9

The attack by H.M.S. *Vindictive* upon the mole at Zeebrugge, the partial blocking of the canal by Intrepid and Iphigenia, and the successful attempt to seal the entrance of Ostend harbour, will be remembered for a long time. The author gives striking accounts of his interviews with some of those who took part in the actions; and these are followed by the thrilling official narratives.

Blatchford (Robert). *GENERAL VON SNEAK: a little study of the War*. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 7½ in. 179 pp. maps, bibliog. paper, 2/6 n. 940.9

The author intends this book as an outline to the study of the War. Some of his points are that Germany will fight until she is beaten, unless she can trap us into "a false and dangerous truce"; that the German "peace machine is her war machine," and that our "watchword in war must be Victory, in peace Safety."

Léaud (Alexis). *SPECTACLES DE GUERRE: choses vues*. *Paris, Colin*, 1918. 7½ in. 255 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 940.9

Ten sketches bringing vividly before the reader some aspects of the War

Le Goffic (Charles). *GENERAL FOCH AT THE MARNE: an account of the fighting in and near the marshes of Saint-Gond*. *Dent: N. Y., Dutton & Co.*, 1918. 7½ in. 239 pp. il. por. map, 4/6 n. 940.9

A translation by Lucy Menzies of M. Le Goffic's book 'Les Marais de Saint-Gond,' which was noticed in *The Athenæum*, March, 1917, p. 156.

Mühlön (W.). *REVELATIONS BY AN EX-DIRECTOR OF KRUPP'S*: Dr. Mühlön's memorandum, and his letter to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 7½ in. 12 pp. paper, 3d. n. 940.9

This pamphlet contains, besides a brief introduction, Dr. Mühlön's letter to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, dated May 7, 1917, criticizing the leaders of the German Empire, and his memorandum, first published in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, March 21, 1918, dealing with the German Government's responsibility for the war.

Ruffin (Henry) and Tudesq (André). *BROTHER TOMMY: THE BRITISH OFFENSIVES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1917*. *Fisher Unwin*, 1918. 8½ in. 168 pp. il. maps, paper, 1/3 n. 940.9

A translation of the authors' work describing the capture of Grandcourt, the entry into Péronne, the taking of Bapaume, and the victory at Messines.

\*Wilson (President Woodrow). *WAR ADDRESSES OF WOODROW WILSON*; with introd. and notes by Arthur Roy Leonard. *Ginn & Co.* [1918]. 6½ in. 161 pp. bibliog. boards, 1/6 n. 940.9

The President's addresses and messages are accompanied by an introduction summarizing the causes and progress of the War, dealing with the position of the United States in regard to it, and including a biographical sketch of Mr. Wilson, with a list of his more important books and magazine articles.